The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Fourth Appearance this Season of Mr. T. C. KING, who is engaged for Twelve Nights. Tenth appearance these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—Every Evening Mr. G. HONEY and Mr. NORTON—THIS EVENING (Wednesday), July 20th, will be performed Bulwer's celebrated Play of THE LADY OF LYONS, or Love and Pride—Colonel Dumas, Mr. Norton; Claude Melnotte, Mr. T. C. King; Pauline, Miss A. Parker; Widow Melnotte, Mrs. Bishop.
Characteristic Dance—Master Halahan.
To be followed by an Original Musical Interlude entitled THE BONNIE FISH WIFE—Sir Hiccory Heartycheer, Mr. B. Norton; Miss Thistledown and Maggy Macfarlane, Miss H. Gordon, with songs—Scene, England and the Highlands.
After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light.—Ægisthens, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes Miss Gordon; Electra, Mrs. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF AMENDMENT BILL.
A Petition to both Houses of Parliament against the above Bill lies for Signature at the offices of the *Evening Mail, Irish Times, Daily Express, Packet,* and *Warder* and also at Mr Currys, Sackville Street, Mr Herbert Grafton Street, Mr Porter's Grafton Street, and at the City of Dublin Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 28 College Green.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
INVITATION TO MR. NUGENT OF COOK-STREET.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Controversial Class, Fishamble-street, on Wednesday Evening, July 20, 1859, at Half-past Seven o'Clock.
Subject:—The Hope of the Roman Catholic and the Hope of the Protestant Contrasted.
Mr. George M'Guigan will (God willing) preside.
Is not the Hope of the Roman Catholic the Virgin Mary?—
1. "The Virgin Mary is our *greatest Hope; yea, the entire ground of our Hope.*"—Gregory XVI. (the late Pope), Aug. 15, 1832.
Is not the Hope of the Protestant the Lord Jesus Christ?—
1. 1 Tim. i. 1—"Christ Jesus our Hope."—Roman Catholic Bible.
Col. i. 27.—"Christ in you the Hope of glory."—Roman Catholic Bible.
Which is to be believed—the late Pope or the Apostle Paul?
2. 'Thou (Mary) art the only Hope of sinners.' [Tu es Spes unica peccatornm.]—Roman Breviary, 9th September. | 2. Psalm xxxviii. 8—And now what is my Hope? is it not the Lord?—Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholic Friends are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends come to the Debate in the Discussion Meeting, Oriel-street, on Wednesday Evening, July 20 1859, at half-past seven o'clock.
Subject:—Transubstantiation and John vi.
Mr. Matthew Tracy, will (God Willing), Preside.
"Then Jesus said to them: Amen, amen, I say unto you: except you eat of the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you."—John vi. 54, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is the Eucharist the flesh and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ?
Did not our Lord deliver the discourse in the 6th John, a year before he instituted the Lord's Supper? See the reference from John vi. 4, in Dr. Cullen's Bible—'Now the Pasch, the festival day of the Jews, was near at hand.
Compare this with the reference from Matt. xxvi. 1, 2, Dr. Cullen's Bible—'And† it came to pass, when Jesus had ended all these words, he said to his disciples: You know that after two days shall be the Pasch.'
Did our Lord make the eating of the Eucharist a condition of Salvation, twelve months before he instituted it?
Were there not persons then who had this life without the Eucharist: for he uses the present tense, 'eateth'?—John, vi. 55, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Which is true—the Priest's Breviary, or God's inspired Word?
Roman Catholic Friends are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

GUJARATI NEW TESTAMENT FUND.
The Rev. J. M'KEE thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:—

	£	s.	d.
Friends in Limerick, per the Rev. D. Wilson	11	1	7½
Friends in Kilkee, per Rev. S. Maher ...	8	8	6
United Sabbath Schools, Rathfriland, per Rev. Joseph Dickey	2	5	0
Rev. Mr. Dickey's, congregation, Rathfriland	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Osborne's congregation ...	0	11	0
Frederick Ferguson, Esq., Kingstown ...	1	0	0
Rev. W. West, Delgany ...	0	10	0
Rev. Mr. Murphy, Delgany ...	0	5	0
Rev. Mr. French, do. ...	0	3	6
Per Mrs. Green Glenan, Delgany	2	1	6
Viz., Mrs. O'Reilly, Kilquade House 10s. 0d.			
Mrs. Carleton, do., do. 10s. 0d.			
Miss O'Reilly, do., do. 2s. 6d.			
Miss M. A. O'Reilly, do. 2 0			
Miss E. O'Reilly, do. 1 0			
Master A. O'Reilly, do. 2 6			
Master Carleton, do. 2 6			
Mrs. Green, Glenair ... 10 0			
A Friend ... 1 0			
Mrs. Quinn, Delgany ...		3	6
Miss Kyle, do. do. ...		1	0
Per Rev. L. Berkley, Lurgan ...		15	0
Viz., Young Men's Society, ... 12 6			
A Friend, ... 2 6			
Per Miss Gatchel, Leeson street, Dublin, Collected by Mr. Henderson.		11	0

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
MEETING AT DUNDALK, COUNTY OF LOUTH.
The Local Committee have made the following arrangements for the
BANQUET DINNER and THE BALL
at the approaching Meeting, viz.:—
The BANQUET DINNER to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of July. Tickets, 10s. each.
The BALL and SUPPER to take place on THURSDAY, the 28th July. Tickets: Ladies' 10s.; Gentlemen, 12s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, to admit four, £2.
Tickets to be obtained on application to the Local Secretary.
An early application for tickets is particularly requested, to enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangement.
A. SHEKLETON, Local Secretary.
Dundalk, 11th July, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA.
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH.
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are issued on every SUNDAY from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR or MULTIFARNHAM, by the ordinary Passenger Train, leaving Broadstone Terminus at Half-past Ten o'clock, Morning; available for return on the day of issue by the Up-Train due in Dublin at Ten o'clock Evening.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class...............Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.
N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excurtionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DROVERS' RETURN PASSES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st AUGUST, 1859, the issue of Drovers' Passes will be discontinued.
W. FORBES Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 15th July, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.
☛ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment, 54, Aungier-street,
One Horse Phaetons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☛ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Medical.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.
MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients under the Superintendence of P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes, Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Ireland, or Scotland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allen).
Dr. Jack may be consulted on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at Mr. David Gowan's, 6, LowerSackville-street, Dublin, from 1 till 2 o'Clock.
For Prospectus &c., apply to Doctor Jack, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER,
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND;
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l*. 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l*. 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l*. STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.
OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.
Under a Policy of 500*l*. or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.
First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.
Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.
We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.
The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if she were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist. Her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.
We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed
THOMAS PINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS PINNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
At HERBERT'S, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

Publications.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, Secretary of State for India, on the Religious Neutrality of the Government of India, by the Rev. JAMES M'KEE, Missionary, fourteen years resident in India, price 3d.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Grafton-street, Dublin;—Belfast;—C. Aitchison. Newry:—Walter Burns.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.
Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence. Superbly Illustrated, the
DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*
"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*
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"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*
"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*
To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

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TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner in Town or Country, as usual.

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PRINTER.
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IF you want a GOOD TRUNK CHEAP go to THE MANUFACTURER,
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MARK YOUR LINEN with the Patent Silver Faced Letters and Bengal Betel Nut INK, warranted permanent on Jean.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
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SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
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Miscellaneous.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
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who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 18 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles........	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto........	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
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One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service............	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS, MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS, AND GASS FITTERS,
25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 *Chancery-lane,*
Invite special attention to their present Stock of GAS FITTINGS and CHANDELIERS, which will be found on inspection to be much better value than can be had in most other Establishments; and which they are prepared to Fit up in the best manner, with the most approved Materials, under their own personal superintendance, which they consider the best guarantee to ensure satisfaction.
Also, PLUMBING WORK in its several Branches.
N.B.—The Trade and Country Gas Companies supplied on Terms to their advantage.

CHEAP TABLE CUTLERY.
J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
89, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late of Lamprey's.)
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Table Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steel, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability.
Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.
** Table Knives Sharpened, and old ones newly Bladed.
NO SECOND PRICE.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
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IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
have the largest assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the price very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Shower, Hip, and Sponge Baths,
Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, &c.,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Duggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRIGH, 12, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

PRESERVING FRUITS.
Pines, Strawberries, Raspberries,
Bouquets, &c.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above, in addition to his varied and well selected stock of Dessert Fruits.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.
Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of
PORTABLE FURNITFRE,
comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A seclect assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materails, and of very superior design and workmanship.
Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quarter-master's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.
ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturers, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturers, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Also Spring Mattrasses.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

FINEST ASSAM TEA, possessing immense strength and richness, imported by CHARLES G. MALONE,
Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.
See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.
Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at
41 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.
He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS.
ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c
MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS
ARDEE-STREET, DUBLIN.
M. M. begs respectfully to intimate to the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cart and Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

SELTZERS' WATER.—Just received, at 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartzegthorn, Nassau," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every year 2,000,000 of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonades, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.
Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WILLIAM ANDREWS
BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS,
Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.
Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmoreland-street.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famed works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cap, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eve, by Bailie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carriel; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.
GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

☛ SEVEN CHURCHES HOTEL, GLENDALOUGH, COUNTY WICKLOW.
The Proprietor begs to intimate to Tourists and others visiting this scene of antient grandeur, that the Hotel is now complete—for comfort and elegance it cannot be surpassed.
Dinner Ready at the Shortest Notice; Well-Ventilated Bedrooms. The Pleasure-ground fitted up with Rustic Buildings for Picnic Parties.
Post Cars, July 1st.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,
28, LINCOLN PLACE.
Save your Money and Time by Purchasing your Stationery at the above Establishment, the Cheapest in the City for Account Books of all kinds, from One Penny to Five Pounds; Envelopes and Note Paper, Stamped with Trinity College Arms, always in Stock.
Orders by Post punctually attended to. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards done in the cheapest and neatest manner.
28, Lincoln Place,
off Nassau-street.
JOHN A. DUGGAN.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK, Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.
Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO.,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Dress.

TROWSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establishment, and at prices within the reace of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
TROWSERS MAKERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with a regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED IRISH LINEN, DAMASK, SHEETING, BLANKET, AND FLANNEL WAREHOUSE,
20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel),
J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
No Connexion with any other House.

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
£2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Bordered Scotch Tweed Trowsers, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom, the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, begs to announce to his Patrons and the public that his stock is now replete with all the new designs of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his own superintendence, and composed of the best French Leather, which, from his long experience, and large consumption, he is able to purchase on advantageous terms, and of which the Public will have the benefit by giving his house a trial. Corns and Bunions cured effectually.
—73, and 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.
In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.
Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.
This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit
Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.
Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.
Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman is anxious to obtain a situation as Agent and Surveyor to an Estate in this County.
Most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and capability.
Apply to K. B., office of this paper.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and can be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.
Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

REPORTER WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SHORT-HAND REPORTER.
Apply by Letter, stating terms, &c., to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.
Wanted in all parts of the Country, Local Corespondents for THE IRISH TIMES.
Letters to be addressed to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES,
4, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DDULIN.

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—
Wanted a Medium sized Printing Press.
Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
WANTED, a Gentleman fully qualified to undertake the duties of Superintendant Registrar, and Secretary.—Salary £80 a year, without residence or rations.
Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, with testimonials to be lodged with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.
July 18th, 1859.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
WANTED, a Lady fully qualified to act as Matron, Salary £50 a year, with furnished apartments, coals and candles, without rations.
Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, to be lodged, with testimonials with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.
July 18th, 1859.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d.,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF IRELAND.—The following paper has been printed, and, we may add, with the approval of three ex-Lord Chancellors:—

"As considerable doubt seems to have been raised on this matter, the following statement is given on authority, and can be sustained before a select committee:—

"The question turns on the correct understanding of the reason for exclusion from the several offices specified in the 12th section of the Emancipation Act, 10th Geo. IV., cap. 7. This section appears in all the bills which have been proposed for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities, and was advisedly prepared and retained. It is assumed that in each of all these offices there is a delegation of the authority of the Sovereign; and if the Sovereign must be Protestant so ought each of the several persons to be Protestant who may hold these offices. It is conceded that the ground of exclusion is to be maintained in the case of all except in that of the Chancellor for Ireland; and it is said that in the case of the Chancellor of England the special reason is, that there is annexed to the office a large amount of Church patronage. This is fallacious, if not unfounded. The 17th section of the Emancipation Act provides that if church patronage be annexed to any office in the gift of the Sovereign, and that such office be held by a Roman Catholic, the patronage shall be administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being. Therefore, if a Roman Catholic should at any time become Chancellor of England, no practical objection could arise as to the exercise of patronage. This, moreover, shows conclusively that the question of patronage is not involved in the disability contained under the 12th section, which is altogether founded on the maintenance of the great compact involved in the Act of Settlement. The Chancellor is a great political officer of state. He takes precedence over peers, because he acts directly under the Sovereign and exercises functions on the immediate behalf of her Majesty, both as the head of the state and as the supreme governor in matters ecclesiastical and spiritual.

He appoints all the magistrates, and may supersede them at any time.

He holds the Great Seal, which gives Royal authority to all commissions to which it is affixed.

He has the care and wardship of minors, the care of lunatics, &c., and the control over their estates and property.

This is given specially and peculiarly by the letter under the sign manuel of the Queen; so that whatever patronage might belong to a lunatic would vest in the Chancellor.

For several years Lord Manners, as Chancellor of Ireland, presented to all the vacant benefices of the diocese of a prelate who became *non compos.* In England by reason of the presence of the Sovereign, the Chancellor's viceregal duties are not often exercised in fact, but in Ireland they are often exercised, Thus, whenever the Lord Lieutenant leaves Ireland for a time the Chancellor is the first of the three functionaries appointed respectively to the viceregal office during such absence; and the cosequence is that he alone then acts as the chief governor in all the duties of the office. During the last year the Chancellor has been the chief governor on three occasions, and invested with all the prerogatives of the Lord Lieutenant. Whenever the Lord Lieutenant requires to be advised on any act of state duty, the Chancellor is supposed to be his immediate and responsible adviser; so that in Ireland he is brought into direct participation in the viceregal government, and occasionally called upon to act on his own exclusive responsiblity. In the event of any decision of the ecclesiastical courts being questioned on appeal, the Chancellor would have the nomination of the delegates who would constitute the Court of Appeal. If their decision should be questioned, the Chancellor alone would have judicially to decide whether a commission of review ought to be allowed; and according to his sole advice it would be granted or refused. In this he acts as representing the crown, as supreme governor of the church. He is *ex officio* member of boards, some of which are exclusively, others peculiarly, engaged in dealing with Protestant interests. He is one of four Protestant functionaries who elect governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, a Protestant foundation. From this it will be apparent that in Ireland, much more than in England, does the Chancellor exercise in fact the delegated authority of the Sovereign, by reason of which authority so conferred he has pre-eminence conceded to him as emanating from his relation to the Sovereign, who must be Protestant. How can this *status* be given to a Roman Catholic? If you appoint a Roman Catholic to the office in England, it might be said no practical inconvenience would arise, for the only effect would be to transfer the ecclesiastical patronage to the Archbishop of Canterbury during the tenure of the Chancellorship by a Roman Catholic. There are no commissions of delegates in England, and the Queen is not supposed to be absent, so as to require a viceregal substitute at all to act on her behalf. But take this step in Ireland, and either you must strip the office of all the authority and the functions which give pre-eminence to the holder of it, or you must encroach in fact on the Act of Settlement in reference to Ireland, whilst you uphold it in theory and in all its plenitude for England and Scotland.—*Saunders.*

THE DUBLIN AND WICKLOW EXTENSION LINE.—The committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, adopted the extension of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, from Wicklow to Arklow and Gorey, through the mineral district of Ovoca, which is a point of essential moment gained by the Connorree Mining Company. The calculations in the prospectus, with respect to increased advantage to accrue to the shareholders by the adoption of this extension, are now therefore, no longer speculative, but positive. The bill has already passed through the House of Lords. The construction of this line will provide easy, economical, and rapid means of transit from the Ovoca mines to the port of Wicklow; and Connorree being the nearest to this point, will necessarily be the most benefited.—*Morning Herald.*

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

READER WANTED.
WANTED, AN EFFICIENT READER FOR A DAILY PAPER.
He must be a Practical Printer, and must have filled a similar situation
To such, a good engagement will be given.
Apply immediately to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, four good Compositors, all of whom will receive an engagement.
Application to be made to the proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.
Rate of Pay—ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Hundred of Brevier.
An Engagement given and required.
Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday, 19th July.

The Funds opened this morning in London at an improvement of an ⅛ upon the closing quotations of yesterday, which was not maintained, a decline of an ⅛ having taken place at one o'clock. The Financial statement of the Chanceller of Exchequer, not having given satisfaction, coupled with the demand now springing up for silver for the East, which has caused the drain to commence again at the Bank of England and all the Gold arriving from foreign parts goes away as fast as it comes in to the Continent in payment of silver, the export of which is now likely to continue for some time longer, has caused the Funds to decline; at 2·15 prices on being compared with those of same hour yesterday, exhibited the following changes. In Consols the quotations were the same, but New Threes showed a decline of an ⅛. This Market was again dull; Consols receded a sixteenth for Cash; the same as yesterday for Account; New Threes receded an ⅛ for Cash and Account, but closed buyers at the prices. Bank Stock again asked for; Dundalk Railway Bonds of £500 1½ years to run of 5 per cent. quoted at par; National Banks rather sellers at 60; Royals done at la t price; City of Dublin Steam £50, shares done at 47½. Buyers of the Building Shares, Canal Stock, and Gas and Patriotics all for sale; Carysfort Mines dealt in largely at ⅞; General Mines receded a ½; Mining Co. of Ireland sellers at 12½; Wicklow copper asked for; very little done in Railways. Buyers of Drogheda Cork, and Bandon's, and Junctions, Wicklows, again done largely at 6½; Cashel Stock offered at a shade under last price Midlands and not done. Dundalk and Wicklow preference done at last prices.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* *via* Southampton ... ... One p.m., June 19.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

EVERY section of the English Press unites in condemnation of the peace concluded at Villafranca. The *Times* cynically exults in it as corroborating its estimate of the character and design of Louis Napoleon. The *Daily News* submitting to the scoffs of the *Times*, with a humility rare in journalism, confesses to the bitter disappointment of its hopes, and loads with reproaches the Arch-Traitor to the cause of Italian independence. The *Saturday Review*, too much frightened to enjoy the triumph of its own predictions, denounces the peace as "piratical," and as "an imminent danger to Europe." The *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, urges that the proposed Italian Confederation is open to "objections of no ordinary weight," and gravely talks of English diplomacy insisting not only on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the confederated States, but also on the exclusion from among these of Venice, henceforth doomed to the ignoble *rôle* of a mere Austrian province. If there was any portion of the Press that might have been expected to view the peace with approbation it was the *Morning Star*. Yet that organ of the peace party has nothing better to say of it than that its provisions "afford ample grounds for ridicule," and can only disappoint those who were fools enough to hope anything from the war.

At the risk of being thought slow to appreciate the bearing of events, we must confess we think it premature at present to form a strong opinion on the treaty of Villafranca. The terms of that treaty have not as yet been made known; the exact mode in which it is to be carried out is still, it appears, a matter of difference between the two Emperors. Louis Napoleon wishes to leave these details to the determination of a European Congress. The Austrian Emperor wishes to settle them without any reference to foreign powers. Now it must be observed that the present is one of those cases in which details are all important. A confederation of Italian States is an idea capable of being worked out in very different practical forms. There is no necessity, as has been frequently assumed, that it should be an exact copy of the German Diet. If it were it would not lead to the disastrous results anticipated. With all due deference to the *Times* Austria is not omnipotent in the Germanic confederation. If she is why has she been unable, with all her dependent votes, to drag Prussia to her assistance in this war? Neither is it so certain that Austria will be free in the Italian confederation from the check of a great rival power, such as Prussia is to her in the German league. Sardinia, numbering eight millions of inhabitants, surpassing every other Italian State in freedom, intelligence, commerce, and wealth, and strong in the sympathy of the Liberal party throughout Italy will be, we take it, the natural head of the Confederation. If the King of Venetia can reckon on his Transalpine provinces, and domineer over Italy with his Croat and German and Hungarian troops, Sardinia can find a counter-poise for this, in the same French alliance which has placed her in her present position. We do not pretend, of course, that the existence of these French and Austrian parties in an Italian Confederation, is a desirable or satisfactory circumstance; but how far it is a mischievous one, and to what extent it detracts from the value of that Confederation, are points on which we conceive it rash to pronounce an opinion until we know more of the Constitution and intended action of the Confederation than we do at present.

It would be, however, but common justice in the English Press, before heaping accusations of perfidy on the French Emperor's head, to ask themselves seriously, was Louis Napoleon in a position to carry on the war? Were the victories of Magenta and Solferino of so solid and decisive a character as to bear repetition? It has been stated confidently by observers on the spot, that the flower of the Allied troops was cut to pieces in these engagements. The Zouaves and the Imperial Guard were reduced to a fraction of their original force. The splendid Sardinian cavalry was well nigh annihilated. The Mincio, once passed the real difficulties of the invader, were but beginning. So connected were the fortresses with each other by railways, that to attack them, it was necessary to attack two or even three simultaneously. But what an enterprise, with such an entrenched camp as Verona in the rear to lead an exhausted army into the marshes round Mantua, where the autumn fevers would waste it faster than battle could destroy. Granted that recruits would pour in from all Italy, and conscripts be swept in from France: conscripts and recruits require time to train and harden them; and time was, above all things, what Louis Napoleon could not spare. Apart from the military difficulties that beset him, there were the political dangers that thickened round him every hour. The ill repressed insurrections in the Papal States were dragging him into a dangerous conflict with the Pope. The intrigues of the creatures of Austria in the German Diet, threatened France with an assault from the Rhine! The counter-assault on Austria, projected by Kossuth and Klapka, was one of evil precedent to his own Imperial system. Lastly, the jealousy and suspicion of England was rendering more and more precarious his mastery of the sea. In the Apology for the Peace which he issued in the form of a Proclamation to his Army, he candidly admits that the advance of his soldiers "was only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in this formidable war." What those proportions were, we have just indicated; as to the interests alluded to they were manifestly those of the Roman Catholic Church, and of Louis Napoleon's dynasty. Protestant and Constitutional nations may attach a very slight value to these objects.

THE attack upon the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829 was resumed on Friday night, when a considerable discussion took place, which does not appear however to have thrown much new light upon the question at issue. Great difference of opinion apparently exists as to what are the particular functions of an Irish Chancellor, but it is quite clear that no amount of sophistry can suffice to shew that they are such as a Roman Catholic could conscientiously discharge. The position assumed by Mr. Newdegate at the opening of the debate, remains unaltered, and his arguments have been unsuccessfully assailed. At the time of the passing of the Relief Act the whole question was carefully examined in detail and considered by Sir Robert Peel and the most conspicuous and enlightened Roman Catholics of that period expressed themselves to be in every respect satisfied with the provisions of the Bill. Sir Robert—then Mr. Peel, in the course of the debate, stated that, "as regards the exceptions from the general rule for admitting Catholics to the Chief offices of the State, they lay within a narrow compass and related to duties or offices connected with the Established Church. The only offices, therefore, that he meant to exclude Catholics from were those of the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Governor of Ireland, and of Lord High Chancellor or Keeper, and Commissioner of the Great Seal. His object was to exclude Catholics from exercising any right of presentation as lay patrons to the benefices or dignities of the Church of England."

Indeed, not only has it been shown that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as well, as from other offices specified in the Emancipation Act, was an Act of a well advised deliberate legislation, by a great and enlightened statesman, but even O'Connell and Shiel, the zealous and eloquent legislators of that day—members themselves of the legal profession, and intimately acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chancellor, never for a moment contemplated so fundamental a change in the constitution as that which the present government—unsolicited by the Catholics themselves —are now attempting to bring about. The measure is one which can only be described as an inroad upon the constitution of the country. For, as has been well said, if the Sovereign on the Throne should become a Roman Catholic, the terms of the constitution are such that the allegiance of every subject would be abrogated, but the Lord Chancellor is the constitutional adviser of the crown in every case of ecclesiastical law, and in all the trusts relating to ecclesiastical patronage. Is it not a fundamental change that an officer of such consequence should be of a different religion from the sovereign?

In Ireland the Chancellor is the constituted adviser of the Lord Lieutenant, who represents the sovereign. Nor is this all; he is the guardian over the estates of minors and lunatics, and where there are presentations of livings, it is not the minor, nor the lunatic, nor the committee of the lunatic, that presents, but the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of the authority delegated to him from the crown. We wonder what our Roman Catholic friends would say to the reverse of this picture. What would they think if the power of selecting P.P.'s from the curates of their church were to be placed in the hands of Chancellor Brady, or of ex Chancellor Napier? Yet, it is even so; they could have no stronger grounds for complaint than we will have, should the bill at present before the house be suffered to pass into law, and the dream of our present Attorney-General be realized by his elevation to the woolsack.

The authority of the Chancellor extends also over the Bishops' Courts, and in cases of appeal from the decision of these tribunals, he it is who alone can appoint the delegates by whom the appeal is to be tried. And again, if there is an appeal from the delegate, the Chancellor must try it.

The very framers and supporters of this anti-Protestant measure, see the absurdity and inconsistencies into which they have been betrayed, and they talk of obviating all difficulties by precautionary measures. This is trifling in the most culpable manner with a question of the greatest importance. Does not the necessity for precautionary measures only prove the existence of the danger incurred by the carrying out of the ill-advised scheme? Either it is the province of the Irish Chancellor to exercise a certain controul over matters ecclesiastical, and to distribute ecclesiastical patronage or it is not. If it is, clearly no Roman Catholic should be considered eligible to fill the office, and if such be appointed, precautionary measures must fail to prevent the mischief that will be sure to follow.

In the sentiments which have been so well expressed in the petition just forwarded to the House of Commons, and which we publish to-day we entirely concur. We concur with the petitioners in thinking that should Parliament now admit a Roman Catholic to the office of Chancellor "the next effort on the part of the Roman Catholics of Ireland would be to repeal that portion of the Act relative to the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, and that achieved and those provisions expunged from the act, there will then be no let or hindrance in the way of Roman Catholics claiming a right to the throne itself." We had been led to believe that the act of '29 was a final adjustment of the question of the Catholic claims, and there cannot be the smallest doubt that Sir Robert Peel looked upon it as such. Protestants, upon that occasion, surrendered everything, and received nothing but an assurance that their own religious privileges would not be interfered with. As a security the office of Viceroy of Ireland along with that of Chancellor, was to continue Protestant. It is now proposed to do away with one of these securities. How long after it had been removed the other would remain unmolested, it is scarce worth while to enquire. The abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty has long been a favorite scheme with the Whigs, and it may be that the present move is merely preparatory to concentrating the chief authority in Ireland in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. If this be so, it must be admitted that the hook with which it is intended to catch the "Irish Catholic Vote" has been skilfully baited.

SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE'S CONFISCATION BILL.

Public feeling has been effectually aroused respecting the Bill of Sir William Somerville, which proposes to concede the Irish Lord Chancellorship to the Ultramontane party. The Grand Juries throughout Ireland have prepared petitions for their several counties. A form, admirably drawn up, will be found in our columns, in company with a lucid statement of the duties of the Irish Chancellor, and his connection with the church of these kingdoms. It is to be hoped that that the Conservative members will oppose, by every means the forms of the House allow, the passing of a measure palpably intended to serve as a bribe to purchase political support from an insatiate party. The petition lies for signature at our office.

The *Times* on Mr. Gladstone's theory of income tax:—

But what is the most amusing, and, we must add, the most admirable part of Mr. Gladstone's statement, is the way in which he discharges the lot which the caprice of fortune has thrown on his hands. Six years ago, with a very bold horiscope of his financial career, he evidently believed that as Sir Robert Peel had laid on the income tax, he was himself to conclude its burdensome though beneficent sway. It was he who was to verify the fond anticipation of his master, and to prove that the tax could be laid on and removed at discretion; now held up as the ægis of the Exchequer against threats of insolvency and now laid aside like other lumber of war. As Sir Robert had been the Achilles of Finance, Mr. Gladstone was to be the hero of the more peaceful *Odyssey*. Six years ago he gadly promised the early and certain fulfilment of his hopes. Fixing himself on the beach, like another Canute, he proclaimed, with more confidence than that monarch, that the tide of expenditure should not advance beyond a certain line, and at the appointed hour the Incom Tax should expire. We have witnessed, before this, the almost frantic efforts which Mr. Gladstone made to induce us to postpone all other considerations, even the safety and honour of the State, to the dear dream of extinguishing the Income Tax at its appointed time. It is now Mr. Gladstone's fate to move, to urge, to insist upon a great aggravation of the Tax of course, still—with a view to its final extinction. But under what circumstances does he give us advice so strongly at variance with his heart's dearest vision? He takes pains to tell us, and he does it with effect. In 1853 the expenditure was £55,759,000; in the current year it is estimated at £69,207,000, showing an increase of 13 millions and a half. This is enough to balk any calculation; and as Mr. Gladstone has not had the keys of the Temple of Janus, as well as the Treasury, or even the latter for much of this interval, he is not answerable for this enormous increase. The revenue he might be supposed capable of reckoning upon, and here certainly he has not been too sanguine a prophet. In 1853 it was £59,824,000; in the current year, with the existing taxes, it is estimated at £64,340,000, showing a growth of £5,316,000. But even this could not keep peace with our expenditure, and the result is the difference of nearly five millions to be made up one way or another. But for this very sum, Mr. Gladstone might have been able to congratulate the country last night on the long-promised lapse of the Income-tax at the close of the financial year. His anticipation, bold as it was, yet had a margin of several millions. It could not meet the wars, mutinies, and rumours of wars which have accumulated on us during these six years. We admit it. We see that it was not in man to realize the most prudent calculations and the sweetest of dreams; Mr, Gladstone has done what man could do—more could not be expected. He has found it out now: the only pity is that he did not see it rather earlier. It might have saved him some angry and faultless harangues.

The *Daily News*, on the French Emperor's return. The French Emperor has just returned to Paris, and he will now be able to review at leisure the work he has accomplished since he left his capital two months ago. The survey of his present position in contrast to what it might have been will scarcely afford him unmingled satisfaction, or gratify to the full his cherished self-complacency. Though victorious in the field he returns to Paris a defeated man. His evacuation of Italy has all the haste and scant courtesy of a flight, and he returns to France in secrecy and silence, instead of amidst the sound of rolling drums and the joyful acclamations of an enthusiastic people. The extent of his defeat he will understand for the first time when he hears the opinion formed of the peace by the nations whose good-will he is most anxious to gain—France and England. He will now discover how completely this unworthy peace has sacrificed not only the interests of Italy but his own, and perhaps regret that he had not been more faithful to the noble cause he espoused, and brought to a better end the campaign that was so brilliantly begun. We will not do him the injustice of supposing that he will have even a momentary pang for the Italian patriots he has deceived, but he may still have a feeling of selfish disappointment at having thrown so completely away such a splendid opportunity of establishing his power on a secure moral basis. This is the very object for which he undertook the war. We justified this explanation of his motives because it was in harmony with his interests. Whether he really cared for Italy or not it was obviously his highest interest to assist in securing the cause of Italian independence. This would give him what he most of all wants to gain, a hold on national sympathies, and a victory over public opinion. But he has at the eleventh hour compleetely missed what he made so many sacrifices to secure. In relation to his own position and interests, therefore, the peace is a short-sighted and foolish one. It would have been far better for him to have lost half his army in the quadrangle, and have braved the excommunication of the Pope, than to return to Paris as he does now with Italy, his deadly foe, and Austria his seeming friend. Nay, a defeat in the field would have been far better than the utter moral annihilation involved in such a treacherous and empty peace.

Probably no one is more conscious of this than Louis Napoleon himself; for though utterly unprincipled he is at the same time sagacious and reflective, if not profound. He knows that he can have no cordial or secure alliance with the hereditary despotisms of Europe. These absolute rulers, in their pride of birth naturally look down with ill-suppressed contempt on an upstart Emperor who usurps their state and name. They despise his origin, suspect his motives and designs, watch for an opportunity of humbling him, and would exult in his fall. They form alliances amongst themselves, and mutually trust in their hereditary class and military strength. As a rule they despise public opinion and are indifferent to moral support. But an elective Emperor is in a very different position. However acquired, if his power is to last, it must be based on national support. Though gained at first by acts of violence, mere material power cannot secure its permanence. It must rest on a broad moral foundation, and appeal successfully to enlightened public opinion for support. This, true at all times, is pre-eminently true now, when even hereditary despots begin to perceive that they cannot safely despise the opinion or be indifferent to the welfare of their subjects. The inert dynastic principle is everywhere slowly yielding to the vital force of awakened nationality. And the thrones of the future must be founded on popular sympathy and national support. Louis Napoleon knows this perfectly, and he has shown in various ways a strong, though no doubt a purely selfish desire to identify himself with national movements both at home and abroad. In France he has made unceasing efforts to obtain moral support for his government. He justly values the good opinion of England as one of his most needful props. And he took up the cause of Italy that he might strengthen his power at home and abroad by securing not simply a dynastic or diplomatic alliance, but a thoroughly national one. The movement was politic and far-sighted. It justified the boast of his Milan proclamation. Theoretically he understands his age, whether he acts on the understanding or not. His attempt to reduce his knowledge to practice has indeed broken down, and he must be himself keenly conscious of the failure. After gaining much, and when within sight, as it were, of complete success, he suddenly gave way before the real or imaginary difficulty of his position, and thus lost all.

The results of this cowardice or treachery will be far worse for Louis Napoleon himself than for Italy. With a little more fidelity and courage he might have returned from this campaign the strongest ruler in Europe. Had he fulfilled his own programme of driving Austria out of Italy, he would have had the enthusiastic support of that gallant and generous people. He would have identified himself with the cause of national independence, and this would have re-acted immensely in his favour both in France and England. In addition to the moral support of enlightened public opinion, he would have secured the material aid of a large and united kingdom, on which he could securely rely in case of any threatening demonstration on the part of Germany or Austria. Now his position both at home and abroad is, worse than it was before. He has made a number of new and bitter enemies, without gaining any fresh friends. The Governments of Europe regard him with increased suspicion and dislike, and are secretly prepared to conspire diplomatically against him. He has offended the Pope and excited the bitter hostility of the priesthood, without advancing a single step towards the promised reform of the Papal Government. Had he boldly undertaken this reform he might have safely braved the opposition of the priests supported by the unanimous voice of the people. But he has left it all untouched. This will prove a most fatal mistake. The Emperor of the French cannot, if he would, wash his hands of Italy so long as he supports the scandalous Government of the Pope at Rome. That is the very heart and centre of the Italian grievance, as the patriots of Italy justly feel and assert. Louis Napoleon promised to deal with this great difficulty. This raised the hopes of the Italian party, the great constitutional party who have so patiently and constantly laboured to work out the freedom of their country. He has broken his word and disappointed their ardent hopes. By thus discouraging the constitutional party, he has done what is the most dangerous thing of all for him to do—revived the revolutionary faction. We trust it will not make head. But if it does the Emperor of the French is directly responsible; and he will assuredly reap the results. For his own sake, therefore, apart altogether from the interests of Italy, this wretched peace is a foolish and most impolitic step.

The *Morning Post* on the income tax:—

The wishes of the people and of Parliament point to military and naval armaments in excess of those which are not equal to those which are necessary in time of war. The navy must be increased so as to be able to meet all possible contingencies. The internal defence of the country must not only be secured, but provision must be made for the relief of the large army which occupies India and our colonies. The militia, embodied and disembodied, must be kept in a state of efficiency, and for these purposes ships must be built, fortifications must be erected, the best description of arms which science has invented must be manufactured, and men must be invited into the service by large bounty). A year hence these preparations may turn out to have been partially unnecessary; but should the converse be the case, then every Englishman will rejoice at the foresight of the Government and of the House of Commons which in time set in order the naval and military defences of the country. As the additional expenditure is likely to be temporary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposes to meet it not by resorting to loans, not by tampering with and augmenting indirect taxation the pressure of which is chiefly experienced by the poorer classes, but by a temporary increase of the income tax, an impost which touches no man with less than £100 a-year. Every one knows that, under the Act of Parliament, the income tax was to lapse on the 5th of April, 1860. Those portions of that tax which were imposed during the Russian war have been taken off, whilst the war tea and sugar duties have remained, and will continue to remain, in force until 1860. Mr. Gladstone refuses, wisely we think, to interfere with the malt duty, the spirit duty, and the tea and sugar duties. The agricultural interest would cry out, as it did in the days of Protection, if any Chancellor of the Exchequer should have the rashness and audacity to lay an additional tax upon malt. The spirit duty has been equalized in the three kingdoms, and it is doubtful whether the revenue could be permantly benefited by any departure from the present arrangement. Tea and sugar are articles which importantly contribute to the comfort of the people, and therefore we believe that a more unpopular course could not be adopted than that of proposing to raise additional revenue from these great necessaries of life. Political economists tell us that the income tax is the best, because the most direct, impost which the ingenuity of financiers has ever devised. If political economists would equitably adjust the tax by recognising some distinction between permanent and fluctuating income, then we might agree with them, but to ordinary apprehension it appears anything but fair that the man who makes £1,000 a year from his professional abilities and exertions should pay precisely at the same rate as the man who possessed 1,000*l.* a year in land or the funds, which he can leave to his children. Political economists further tell us that in both cases the tax falls equally upon annual income. This is true, but it is not true when the tax has in some shape or other its present prospect of permanency. But, saving this inequality, the tax is infinitely less oppressive than those expedients which interfere with the comfort and welfare of all classes of the community, or only throw upon posterity an ever-accumulating burden. Mr. Gladstone has not feared to encounter unpopularity by proposing to make an addition to the income tax. All taxation, we know, is unpopular, but when a deficiency of £4,867,000 has to be supplied for national objects, those persons who have incomes exceeding £150 and £100 a year cannot reasonably complain when they are called upon to contribute for the year a sum, which in addition to the 5d. already charged, will yield something more than £4,004,000 to the revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further hopes, by striking off six weeks from the six months' credit given to maltsters, to have in the Exchequer by the 5th of April a sum of £780,000. By these means the sum of 4,947,000*l*, will be obtained, and the deficiency will be more than supplied. We believe that the right hon. gentleman has taken a manly and straightforward course by proposing a temporary arrangement which will adequately meet a temporary emergency. If the people wish the defences of the country to be maintained in a satisfactory state they must patriotically submit to some present personal sacrifices and inconveniences, leaving to happier times those remissions which we are sure Mr. Gladstone would have proposed with ten times more pleasure than his merely temporary and provisional Budget of last night.

Correspondence.

GAS MEASURE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

The committee for promoting the measurement of gas by a legal standard, having introduced, per Lord Redesdale, introduced into the House of Lords a public bill for the correction of existing irregularities in this particular petition to both Houses of Parliament have been signed for me by the right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Messrs. M'Sweeney, Delany, and Co., Lower Lackville-street; M'Birney, Colles, and Co., Scott, Bell, and Co., John Donegan, Esq., 32, Dame-street; Messrs. Ferrier, Pollock, and Co., Pim, Brothers, and Co., South George's-street, Messrs. Hill and Co., North Earl-street; and, in fact, every person I was able to call on in my brief canvass. In returning my thanks to these gentlemen I beg leave to include the Editors of the IRISH TIMES, the proprietor of the Dublin *Advertising Gazette*, the Editors and proprietors of the *Daily News* the *Freemans Journal*, the *Daily Express*, the *Saunders, News Letter*, and all the proprietors of the Dublin press who supported me so generously in my exertions, and trust that a discerning public will support those papers by sending advertisements to the different papers whose editors did not refuse to support me. In conclusion I beg leave to call on all persons with whom I have left the petitions for signatures to have same forwarded to me on Thursday morning at the farthest.

R. H. MOORE, 12, Eustace-street.

19th July, 1859.

COMMEMORATION OF THE TWELFTH OF JULY AT CARNEW.

This anniversary, so dear to the hearts of all who can trace to its true source the origin of our civil and religious liberties, was commemorated with all the honours, but without offence to any right-minded Roman Catholic, at Carnew, on the 12th instant. On the previous evening immense flags were given to the breeze, proclaiming through the night that "No Surrender" was still the motto of the Orangemen of Wicklow. The town was decked with orange lilies, giving it a thoroughly Protestant appearance; and on the morning of the 12th groups of highly respectable and stalwart men might be seen entering the town from Stratford and other places.

At noon, the rector of the parish, the Rev. Wm. Moore, had service in the church which was numerously attended by the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and the Rev. Samuel George Potter, the Grand Master of the county, preached a most powerful sermon for nearly two hours, on the prophetical aspect of the times, which was most attentively listened to by the assembled brethren.

The Orange scarfs interspersed with the black dresses of the *uninitiated*, gave the church a most interesting appearance, and no one could say, but that the attention and propriety of all stamped their characters as earnest and God-fearing men.

After Service, the Lodge assembled for business—and at Six o'clock p.m., the brethren sat down, to the number of 65, under the able presidency of Thomas Attwell Moore, Esq., of Barnadown, to a most substantial and well-served dinner, which did the Committee of Management the greatest credit. After dinner the usual toasts were given and responded to with enthusiasm, and at 10 o'clock, having spent an agreeable and profitable day, the party broke up, soberly and quietly, without having given the enemy the shadow of an excuse for being sulky. Although here, as on all similar occasions, a quarrel might easily have been provoked, had not a respect for the laws, and a determination to keep the peace, no matter what might be the provocation, actuated the Orangemen. For, during the day, a swaggering popish bully, half knave, half fool—a genuine priest's man of all work (of course it is well known who sent him), paraded the street, brandishing "a black thorn," and bawling treason in order to provoke a breach of the peace; "but wisdom is justified of her children." The swagger was passed over with silent contempt, and the treason, though indigestible enough to Protestant stomachs, swallowed.

Surely a moral may be taken from the result of the days' proceedings. Two years ago there was not an Orangeman in Carnew—the Protestants trembling and scattered, lay at the mercy of the Roman Catholics, who were ready enough to make them feel that they were at their mercy. Now by the energy of that indefatigable Minister of Christ, the Rev. Wm. Moore, Rector of the Parish, whose philanthrophic eye saw the necessity of union and brotherhood the Protestants were able to maintain their own established Orange Lodge. It is now but two years old—has many members, and is increasing daily, and the consequence is that the Protestant party, instead of being a contemptible and disorganised body, are respected and feared; united in the bond of brotherhood, daring to maintain their principles openly and manfully. Neither afraid nor ashamed of the face of man; at the same time jealous of any infliction of the law, and slow to give offence. The best commentary on the proceedings of the 12th at Carnew, is this, that not a Policeman was to be seen, and although rumours of threats were spread abroad that the Roman Catholics were coming in force to demolish the Orangemen, not a stone was thrown, nor an angry word spoken; with the exception before mentioned all was quietness and peace. By the way, in allusion to the peacefulness of the event, an anecdote may be mentioned. On a former occasion, as well as on this, the Rev. Mr. Moore, was asked by the magistrate whether he anticipated a necessity for an additional police force. Mr. Moore's answer was, if you wish for a riot, send for the police, if you want peace dont bring any; for the Roman Catholics will not assault a party of Protestants, even though they were ten to one, unless they have the protection of the police. This is the philosophy of the case, and experience has proved its truth.

It may be asked then, is there a good man, valuing a good Protestant yeomanry, and believing them to be the strength of the empire, who would wish to dissolve such a body as that we have been speaking about? or who would curtail their liberty of meeting in a convivial way, without excess, in commemoration of a great historical event? or is there a Christian minister, or a Christian man, understanding the necessity of getting at the *hearts* of the people if their conduct is to be controlled, who would like to see the Rev. Mr. Shone, or any other clergyman occupying a similar position shrink from identifying himself with them, and by advice, counsel, sympaty, and judicious management, directing into a useful channel, the energies, the loyalty, and the devotion of such men. If there be, his patriotism must be as small as his philosophy.—*From a Correspondent.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Osborne, July 18.

The Queen and Prince Consort and the Royal family walked and drove in the grounds this morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited Prince and Princess Leinengen yesterday, at Osborne Cottage.

FOREIGN COURT.

Paris, July 17.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree signed by the Emperor, on the 17th ult., at his head-quarters at Travagliato, which officially announces a number of promotions and nominations in the Legion of Honour for gallant conduct at the battle of Magenta. The list begins by the names of General Mellinet as Grand Cross; Generals De la Matterouge, Vinoy, Lebrun, and Lefevre, as Grand Officers; Generals Manique, Bataille, Collineau, Auger, and Mazure; Colonels Thevenin de Taulay, Poulle, De Corneley, Mallarme, Lettermand de Bretteville, Motman, De Tryon, Morigin, Guignard, Manuelle, Cappriol de Pechassaut, and Duporal-Dugeasmeur, as Commanders. Next follow the names of thirty six officers, and 212 nominations as Knights. A second decree makes two nominations as knights in the same order, conferred on two Sardinian officers.

Berlin, July 16.

Since her return to Berlin from England her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William has not appeared much in public, but yesterday morning, in company with her royal consort, the princess passed through Berlin on the way to Pankhow, where their royal highnesses were present at the consecration of a church which has been restored, and to which a new tower has been added.

Field-Marshall, Prince Windischgratz left Berlin yesterday on his return to Vienna by way of Breslau and Oderberg. He was accompanied by his military suite, and travelled in an imperial saloon carriage which had conveyed him from Vienna.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

The Countess de Persigny gave her second ball last evening, at Albert-gate House.

The company began to arrive at eleven o'clock.

Amongst the diplomatic corps present were his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunow, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Greek Minister, his Excellency the Saxon Minister, his Excellency the Sicilian Minister, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Apponyi and the Countess Paumgarten.

The public dinner to be given to our great actor, Mr. Kean, is to take place this evening, at St. James's-hall, at seven o'clock. Those who desire to be present on this interesting occasion should secure their tickets at once.

Viscount Dunlo arrived at Garbally on Wednesday last from Eglinton Castle, where he had been on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Eglinton.

The right hon. the Lord Mayor has left the Mansion House for London, for a few days, and has appointed Alderman Kinahan his *locum tenens*.

Major John D'Arcy, Mrs. Darcy, family, and suite have left Castlepark on a visit to their noble relative, Lord de Freyne, at Frenchpark.

Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Lord Kilmaine, the hon. Miss Browne, and suite; Baron and Baroness de Roebuck, *en route* for Swordlestown; Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., Lady Butler, and suite; Lady and Miss Burrowes and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bellew and suite, General Vigors, Mr. and Mrs. William Chaytor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stinton, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and family, Rev. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Barnewall, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Fisher, from New York; Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Woods, and party; Messrs. Hickman, Putland, Hamilton, Priestly, Armstrong, Rankin, Graham, and Adams. Departures—The Misses Cosby and Rev. Cosby Mangan, for Armagh; Mrs. Colonel Kelly, for Partarlington; Mrs. Betty and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, for Clancorrick Castle; Mr. Watson and family, for Lancashire.

The Army.

The following general orders, in reference to the exemplary conduct of the military on board the Eastern Monarch on the occasion of the blowing up and burning of that vessel at Portsmouth, has been circulated throughout the army:—

"The General commanding-in-Chief has received from the Secretary of State for War, a report from the Board of Trade, of the investigation held to inquire into the cause of the destruction by fire of the troopship, Eastern Monarch; and, having submitted the same to the Queen, has much gratification in announcing to the officers and men who were on board that ship, and to the whole army, her Majesty's approbation of the dicipline and good order displayed by them under such trying circumstances. The officers and men were principally invalids from India, and belonged to various regiments; but all behaved as British soldiers are wont to do in such perilous situations, and exhibited a gratifying proof of the good discipline and manly spirit of the army generally.

"Throughout the eventful career of a soldier there is no position in which he can be placed where fortitude, courage, and obedience can be more essential or more conspicuous than upon such occasions as shipwrecks or fire at sea. The display of those qualities in the instances now adverted to is most creditable, and does honour to Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, 81st Regiment, in command, and to all officers and soldiers who shared in that dreadful calamity.

"By command of his Royal Highness,
"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commandant of the garrison, yesterday mustered and inspected the Royal Artillery on the review ground at Woolwich, consisting of one battery of Royal Horse and the field and siege brigades in Garrison. A memorandum from the General Commanding-in-Chief was ordered to be circulated, in which his Royal Highness desired to express his approbation of the general appearance and soldierly conduct of the men of the brigades, particularly the depot brigade, at his inspection on Woolwich-common on Thursday week. The staff composing the head-quarters of the 10th brigade of siege artillery left Woolwich yesterday for Guernsey. The eastern range of barracks, vacated by the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, for the purpose of ventilation and sanitary improvement, were yesterday taken over by the Royal Engineer department, to undergo the necessary improvements.

The Navy.

The ship Tudor, Captain Peppercorn, is daily expected to arrive at Spithead from Calcutta, from which port she sailed on the 10th of April last, with 10 officers and 300 men, forming the head-quarters of the 84th Regiment, on board. On the arrival of the ship the troops will disembark at Portsmouth, and proceed by rail to Sheffield, where they will for a time be quartered.

The Neptune, 91, screw, Capt. Sir W. Hoste, after steaming out as far as the Warner light-ship and through Stokes Bay, brought up at Spithead. Her second official trial of speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay is postponed until she has received her lower deck guns, powder, shell, &c., most probably about the 22d inst.

The Collingwood, 80, sailing ship, has been towed down Portsmouth harbour and berthed alongside the Sheer jetty to land her waist anchors, &c. preparatory to being towed round to the eastward, for lengthening and conversion to a screw.

The Shannon, 51, screw, commenced masting in the steam basin at Portsmouth yesterday.

Her Majesty's steam storeship Industry, yesterday, went down to Greenhithe to be swung, and is under orders to sail to-day, laden with naval provisions.

The Royal Naval and Marine Hospital, in course of erection at Woolwich, which has been progressively described in the military and naval columns of the *Times*, has now approached completion, as far as regards the exterior walls, turrets, balconies, &c., and is probably one of the most complete specimens of hospital construction in Europe, providing the great requisites of space, air, light, and all the modern appliances for health and ventilation. It is intended to accommodate 612 inmates. The total length of the building is 447 feet, and the height of each story 16 feet 6 inches.

Colonel Crofton, Royal Artillery, has left Woolwich for the purpose of inspecting the Pembroke Militia Artillery, at present assembled at Haverfordwest.

Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, silversmiths to the Queen, had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection at Osborne on the 15th instant, the Goodwood Cup for the present year.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. John Keats to the Cornwallis, for service in the Spanker; Lieut. Chas. T. Williamson to the Arrogant; Lieut. E. E. Richards to the Imperieuse; Henry V. Forrest, assistant paymaster, to the Donegal; Thomas Goodman, assistant paymaster, to the Blenheim; and Henry F. Aldrich, assistant paymaster, to the Sidon.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners view with indignation and alarm the effort now being made to violate the letter and spirit of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, by opening the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Roman Catholic barristers. That many of the duties involved in the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland are such, as Roman Catholics could not minister compatibly with their principles.

That when the Roman Catholics of Ireland sought to have the Relief Bill passed into Law, it was then a solemn compact that the said Bill, when once passed, should be held, and taken to be a final settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, and therefore the efforts now being made to set aside the provisions of the Act of 1829, are further manifestations of the insatiable desire ever exhibited by the Church of Rome to attain a dominant and intolerant ascendency.

That should your honorable house accede to the unjustifiable demand now made in the matter of the Irish Lord Chancellorship, your petitioners feel convinced that the concession will only precede by a short period a similar demand with respect to the representation of majesty in Ireland, and ultimately with regard to the throne itself.

That on these as well as other grounds your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable house may be pleased to reject the bill, entitled "Roman Catholic Relief Amendment Bill", brought in by the right hon. Sir Wm Somerville. And your petitioners will ever pray.

BELFAST POLICE FORCE.—We have received a letter, signed, "David Robinson," in which the writer says he made no charges against either Chief Constable Lindsay or Chief Constable Green in the communication which he sent to the Police Committee, and which was referred to in this paper on Saturday last. He also denies that there was any investigation into the charges. Now, if this statement be true, it must be satisfactory to Messrs. Lindsay, and Greene to learn that no charge was intended against either of them by the writer of these letters, and in that case the Police Committee will be saved the trouble of an investigation.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Wednesday, One o'clock, a.m.
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SERIOUS DISSATISFACTION IN PARIS AND MILAN AT THE RECENT PEACE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* after careful examination affirms that the terms of peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment and even indignation amongst all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society. The working classes more deeply resent the trick that has been played upon them, at the same time the commercial men and tradesmen have little confidence in the peace and reflect with consternation that the same unscrupulous and inscrutable policy which plunged the Nation into the Italian war, may at any moment begin another

The excitement in Milan is represented by the *Herald's* Correspondent, as most intense, general disgust being manifest at the so called peace.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE AMBASSADORS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

Yesterday afternoon an interview took place at the Foreign Office, between Count Walewski Lord Cowley and the representatives of Prussia, and Russia. Their excellencies having read an invitation from the French foreign Secretary, requesting them to call upon him.

PARMA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 16th says:—Yesterday evening the Magistracy of Parma presented to the governor of the city an address to His Majesty, in which they renew the compact of the union. The whole National Guard was under arms, and an immense crowd of people assembled before the residence of the governor, uttering enthusiastic cheers. The manifestation was solemnly imposing, and, at the same time orderly.

VENICE.

A letter from Venice of 10th inst., written before the conclusion of peace, says, that the French expeditionary force was at that day on the point of commencing operations, it was composed of 84 vessels of which 10 were line of battle ships, and 10 or 12 frigates.

RAPID ABANDONMENT OF THE NEAPOLITAN SERVICE BY THE SWISS.

Five Neapolitan vessels escorted by a frigate of the Royal navy, landed 2,000 Swiss at Marseilles on Sunday; they shortly afterwards left for Geneva, altogether 4,000 Swiss had left. The Neapolitan service and the disbanding of many more was effected.

CONCENTRATION, AND NEW LEVY, OF TROOPS AT NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of 12th instant states that troops were pouring into that capital, and that the number were to be raised to 30,000 men.

OFFICIAL WARNING TO THE JOURNALS OF LOMBARDY.

TURIN, JULY 19th.—The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals calling on them to assume sentiments of moderation, warning them that he will order the suppression, or suspension of any journal, which may utter invectives against the recent events, by which, at the same time the King and his august ally may be attacked.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 19TH.—Royal letters patent dated 18th inst., order that the extraordinary assembly of the States of Holstein is not to take place.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

FLORENCE, JULY 18TH—Chevalier Pelzi has been sent to Paris and leaves to-morrow.

GENEVA, JULY 18TH—Prince Napoleon arrived here yesterday and leaves to-morrow for Paris.

PARIS, JULY 19TH, 12·20 p.m.—Bourse opens flat; Rentes, 68.

3 30 P.M.—Rentes close 68·20 for money and 68·25 account, being the same as yesterday's closing.

THE NEW PIEDMONTESE MINISTRY.

TURIN, JULY 18TH.—Signor Ritizzi is continuing the formation of the new cabinet. La Marmora will be president, Lombardy will be represented in the cabinet. *Reuter's Telegram.*

AMERICA.

LIVERHOOL, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The ship Nova Scotian, from Quebec 9th, arrived at the bar at 5 p.m., and is detained there for the tide, but her mails and passengers have been brought up by steam tender. She brought about 130 passengers. The Asia and Vigo, hence, had reached New York, and the Adelaide from Galway had arrived at St. Johns, N.F. The ship Hungarian, hence, landed news at Farther point on the morning of the 8th, and it was published in all parts of the United States, within nine days of the steamer's departure from Liverpool. The Hungarian reached Quebec the same night, making her passage the quickest on record to that port. The Quebec timber trade contined very dull. Political news quite unimportant. The Liverpool agent of the Associated Press furnishes telegraphic despatches from New York, via farther point to the evening of the 9th. The S. Bremen left there that day for Southampton, with 500,000 dollars in specie. The three steamers comprising the collin's line were sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for service in the Californian Mail Line. The stock market dull, without change. Sterling Exports and Money were also without material variations. Flour, dull and lower; Wheat drooping; Corn firm; Cotton nominally unchanged; Midling Uplands 11¼ to 11⅜; Provisions steady.

New Orleans, 9th,—Cotton unchanged; Middling 11¼ cents; transactions very light.

MEETING OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, TUESDAY NIGHT.—At the yearly general meeting of the City Bank, the usual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared, with the addition of a bonus of 15s. per share, both free of income tax.

The annual meeting of the Bank of London has also been held to-day, and a dividend of 6 per cent. declared.

Prince Alfred is returning to England on leave via Marseilles.

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED RATE OF INCOME TAX ON THE FUNDS.

Ctiy, Tuesday evening, the announcement that there is to be no Loan except for the service of the Indian Government, and that the deficiency of the current year, is to be met by an increase in Income Tax, caused the funds to open this morning, at a recovery of ⅛ per cent., no dispositon was shown however to enter into extensive transactions, and the market was dull. In all the departments of the Stock Exchange, similar stagnation prevailled.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

ANTRIM MILITIA.

The Earl of RIPON read a letter from the Colonel of the Antrim Militia, declaring that the accounts in the newspapers relative to the riots had been greatly exaggerated.

SOLICITOR'S BILL.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill passed through committee.

GALWAY BARRACKS.

In reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, the Earl of RIPON said the barracks of Galway would be erected forthwith.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH OUR FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, presented a petition from bankers, merchants, and others in favour of direct communication between Great Britain and our possessions abroad. It was most important in case of war that we should have direct communication with India in our own hands.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH concurred in the prayer of the petition. It was intolerable that this country should be dependent upon foreigners for the means of telegraphic communication.

Earl GRANVILLE admitted the importance of the subject which should receive proper consideration.

PRINCE COUZA.

In reply to Lord S. de Redcliffe,

Lord WODEHOUSE said the great power had agreed to recognise Prince Couza Hospodar, of Wallachia and Moldavia, but only as an exceptional case.

Their Lordships then adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 19.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Mr. LOWE moved the third reading of the Public Health bill, the object of which was to render perpetual the provisions of the existing temporary measure.

Mr. AYRTON contended that there was no necessity for making the present measure perpetual, that measure was hastily framed and at a late period of the Session, after objecting to the principles of the bill, he moved that the order for the 3d. reading of the bill be discharged with a view to its re-committal.

Mr. WILLIAMS preferred a temporary to a permanent measure.

Mr. B. HARTROPP opposed the bill.

Mr. HARLEY objected to the power contained in the bill, of entering upon private property. There were stringent powers that ought to be exercised, but they should take care that a due necessity existed.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the operation of the bill should be limited to one year.

Mr. COWPER contended that the objection to the bill arose from an entire misapprehension of the case. The bill, provided means whereby knowledge of the subject might be brought to bear upon the public health. 100,000 persons died annually, where lives might be preserved by proper precaution.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT, while admitting the advantages

of the bill thought it would be best if it were renewed from year to year.

Mr. E. JAMES likewise objected to perpetuating the public Health Act.

Mr. W. PARKER took similar views.

Mr. CAYLEY was in favor of a permanent measure.

After some remarks from Mr. Conyngham, and a reply from Mr. Lowe, the House divided when the third reading was carried by 101 to 95.

The Bill then passed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Municipal Corporation Bill was resumed by Mr. S. Estcourt, who contended that the House was not in possession of sufficient information to decide upon the measure, that it ought to be referred to a select Committee, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. M. SMITH, and Mr. Alderman SOLOMANS supported the Bill, which was opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE.

M. HENLEY had not heard any grievance sufficient to justify the passing of the Bill.

On a division the second reading was carried by 130 to 44.

The sitting was then suspended.

THE BERLIN DESPATCH.

In the evening sitting in reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was quite willing to consent to the production of an authentic copy of the despatch to the British Ambassador at the Court of Berlin. There were some errors that had crept into the translation. He should consider whether he should produce the accompanying correspondence at the same time.

NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. BUXTON called attention to that portion of the regulation of the Commissioners on the organization of the Indian army which referred to the amount of forces to be retained in India. The report involved the maintenance of an army of 400,000 men in India in the deranged state of the Indian finance. He adverted to the dangers of arming 300,000 natives, and demanded that great caution should be exercised on the subject.

Lord STANLEY said the amount of force had been recommended, irrespective of the Financial consideration, whatever force was employed might be reduced when the occasion required. It was true that at the date of the last account the native force was greater than it had ever been, but this was due altogether to the peculiar circumstances. It was not possible to lay down any rule as to the amount of troops which should be required for the defence of the country.

Sir E. PERRY said that the request was highly unsatisfactory, and did not touch the real difficulties of the case.

Colonel SYKES declared India was only to be governed by conciliation and not by force.

Mr. SMOLLET protested against raising difficulties by proselytising the natives and annexing the territories.

Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Vansittart made some remarks upon the subject, after which

Mr. BRIGHT observed that the importance of the Indian question exceeded that either of Reform or of the Budget. He pressed its consideration on the Secretary for India.

Sir C. WOOD declared he was most anxious to bring the financial state of India before the House at the earliest moment, and hoped that his account for that purpose would, on Thursday next, be placed on the table.

SUMMER SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. C. FORSTER moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing the inconvenience of protracting the Sessions of Parliament during the summer months, and praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to propose a remedy for the inconvenience by assembling Parliament for the despatch of business before Christmas. He urged the Government to take it into consideration this Session, when they had concluded their financial business.

Mr. W. EWART seconded the motion, urging that the legislative session should terminate in the month of June.

Mr. BENTINCK said that the real mischief consisted in the long speeches of the members, which this motion could not touch. It was not possible by any such process to change the house from politicians to men of business. It was the system which was in fault. They had tried autumn sessions, and never found any business done in them.

Mr. M. SMITH thought that the object of parliament would be greatly facilitated if they prorogued early in January, and the estimates were immediately laid upon the table.

After some further observations from Mr. Liddell, Colonel French, and Lord C. Hamilton.

Lord PALMERSTON said no case had been made out for the proposed change, and hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster offered to withdraw it, but the House interposed.

The motion was negatived by 121 to 48.

Mr. Baines moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's Printer's Patent for England and Wales, so far as appertained to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of that patent. He denied that the present arrangement conduced either to the accuracy or cheapness of the sacred text.

Mr. Crossley seconded the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS assented to the appointment of the committee, doubting whether superior cheapness or accuracy could be obtained under any other system.

Mr. V. SCULLY presented an address for Returns in chronological order of all Ministers since the Act of Union in 1800, with the dates of their respective acceptances and retirements from office, distinguishing Cabinet Ministers from those not in the Cabinet, also similar returns of all persons appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, during the like period. His object was to shew that Irishmen and Roman Catholics were excluded from these offices. He commented especially on the composition of the present government, as he called it a political omnibus, filled with Whigs, Peelites, and Scotchmen, and from which Irishmen were kept out for fear they should create a disturbance.

Mr. McCANN seconded the motion,

Lord C. HAMILTON opposed the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS objected to the motion on formal grounds, as involving unnecessary trouble.

Mr. V. SCULLY replied, and the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. M'MAHON moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain laws and statutes relating to the admission of barristers and solicitors to practice in Ireland, and proposed that admission to the Bar in Ireland should be regulated on the same principles as those in England.

Mr. WHITESIDE objected to the provision and to the proposed equalization of the law necessary for admittance to the bar from candidates having an University education, and those who had not. He approved of the present regeneration against which the Irish bar had no complaint.

Mr. BRADY on the contrary complained, that complaints were constantly made by the Irish bar.

Mr. MALINS explained the English regulations and opposed the proposed alteration.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland thought the hon. member might be allowed to bring in the bill.

On a division the motion was affirmed by 179 to 123.

Sir G. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the conservacy of the Thames.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend two of the late medical acts.

Mr. BOUVERIE brought under the consideration of the House, the petition of Sir William Russell, presented on the 18th July, and moved that it be an instruction to the select committee on packet and telegraphic contracts, and not to proceed to inquire into the mail packet contract for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, and between Dover and Ostend, until the petition of Sir William Russell against the return for the Borough of Dover had been disposed of.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that the accusation preferred against the Government in respect to the Dover Election were utterly unfounded, and demanded that they should be examined without the delay which this motion would cause. He explained at length the conditions of the Dover Contract, declaring that the late Government was only acting for the public benefit.

Mr. COWPER supported the motion in justice to Sir Wm. Russell.

Mr. WHITESIDE asked how the evidence before an Election Committee could be prejudiced by an enquiry before a Select Committee.

Mr. HENLEY said it had not been altogether to show how the case of Sir W. Russell could be prejudiced before a select committee.

Mr. COLLIER said the only fair trial would be by means of an election committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was reluctant to resist the enquiry of the select committee, and proposed that the petition be referred to the committee, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Sir F. BARING, on the part of the Committee, said that the agent of Sir W. Russell had been already before them.

Mr. DISRAELI said the Election Committee would not sit this session, and demanded immediate enquiry before a select committee.

LORD PALMERSTON under these circumstances objected to the motion.

The House divided on original motion, which was negatived by 223 against 61.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2·15 a.m.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Ambery Nottingham and E. Junction 5¼; Caledonians, 82; E. Counties, 56¼; E. Lancashire, 96½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Great Northern, 103 4; do. A., 85; Great Western, 59¼ ¾; Great Western Canada, 15½ ⅞; Grand Trunk, 84 ½; Great Southern and Western 105 6; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95 ½; London and South, Western 95 6; Leeds Northern, 95¼; Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire, 36¼; Midland, 105¾ ¼; North British, 58¼ ¾; South Eastern, 72½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ 3; York and North Midland, 75¾.

REMARKS.—Canada close steady at 95¼ buyers. The Share Markets have been very inactive all the afternoon, at closing prices, and are now a shade firmer, and decidedly better in tone. Canadian shares flat; French dull.

NEWCASTLE CORN.—We have had a heavy thunderstorm during the night, with much rain and wind, which still continues. Wheat crops very much laid and twisted. English wheat a better sale, and fully Saturday's rates obtainable. In some instances 6d. to 1s. per qr. more money has been paid. Foreign held very firmly at high limit which prevents business. Flour attracts more attention and prices stiffer. Barley without alteration; oats quiet, but firm; beans and peas—no change in value; sales slow.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—July 20.—2,000 for export and on specie, chiefly Surat. The market is overabundantly supplied, and ⅛ to ¼ below the highest point of last week.

HULL CORN MARKET, JULY 19.—The supply of English wheat is so small that the whole is rapidly sold, at the full prices of last Tuesday. So little doing in foreign that quotations are nominal. Oats the turn dearer. Barley and peas without alteration in value.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, JULY 19.—Eight pigs at market, price 35s. to 40s.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement last night occupied a little more than an hour and a half in the delivery. £4,000,000 will be needed to square the National account for the year. The proposal last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to add to the current year the whole of the sum required, was received without a murmur. The *Daily News* attributes this unanimity to the considerations arising out of the Privy compact at Villafranca.

The *Times*, after comparing a financial statement in our day to an elaborate piece of rhetorical Engineering says: the enterprising financier having shown first one incontrovertible fact, then another, and having secured their conscience so far, may then suddenly disclose the only possible conclusion of their journey. There it stands before us; the locomotive is already letting off steam without an effort, the whole Parliamentary train runs smoothly and pleasantly into an additional 4d. income-tax for the current year. We don't see a possibility of escaping it, but we have looked right and left to this branch and that siding, and we have looked backwards and forwards, and considered also the possibility of standing still; but while we think about it our experienced driver has brought us up to the platform, and 9-10ths of our fellow passengers have jumped out of the carriages and are looking after the luggage. We have only to request the public to take it as easily as they can, for the case has been made so plain there is really no help for it.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 18th JULY.—The following order of the day to the army has been published to-day :—

"At the moment when war broke out between two neighbouring great powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened then is over while you were still marching to occupy your position I had ordered for you; the belligerent monarchs suddenly concluded peace, your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate, whatever might be the destiny of war. You had shown the readiness expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction."—(Signed) PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says Field-Marshal Waranget has been relieved from the Command-in-Chief of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post*, telegraphs tha a conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud. The early part of next month, is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested will assemble, but the place is not mentioned. In some quarters the appearance of a reassuring manifesto, from the Emperor Napoleon is looked for, but the *Daily News* remarks, as his Majesty's words no longer carry the weight that once attached to them, no announcement of this kind unless involving a general disarmament, can restore confidence.

According to *Le Nord*, a French *corps d'ar me* of 40,000 men will remain in Italy, until the reorganisation of the country. According to the tenour of the peace Villafranca, the Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily ews* says fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of his Swiss Guards. The Piedmontese are described as a prey to grief and stupor, in consequence of the peace which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier.

LESSEP'S CANAL.

The *Daily News* has strong grounds for thinking tha the Foreign Office has distinctly expressed itself of its intentions on the subject of the Suez canal.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER PARALATTA.

Yesterday the Royal Mail steam Company received news of the wreck of their new steamer 3,092 tons, and 800 horse power, while on the voyage from Southampton to the West Indies with the mail of June 17. The telegram read by the company states that the Magdalena left the Paralatta, on the 2nd July, badly stranded on the Armegedda Reef, near St. Thomas.

A despatch reached the Jerusalem, adds that the crew, passengers and mails were saved. The Paralatta cost about £75,000, and unless she can be got off the loss will be entirely upon the company—who insure their own vessels. The report presented at the last annual meeting states the sum at the credit of the Insurance fund at £200,000.

The papers announce the death of General Cathcart.

MAIL NEWS—The Magdelena with West Indian mails passed Hurst Castle at noon to-day. The letters will be despatched to the province by the evening mail.

The *Times* has not received its usual letters of correspondence from Paris.

The Paris *Pays* says that the whole of the Imperial Guard, and a division of Infantry of the ine formed of 4 regiments, and a battalion of Chasseures, selected from the different corps of the army of Italy, have received orders to march immediately for Paris. All the *corps d'armée* who have taken a part in the rapid 60 days campaign of 1859, will be represented in the first detachment to which the city of Paris will give a triumphant reception.

Switzerland and Belgium have likewise given up their attitude of observation.

The language of the Prussian journals becomes more and more hostile towards Austria.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin, says it appears that Austria has preferred throwing herself into the arms of Napoleon the 3rd., to allowing Prussia to take her proper right in Germany.

GERMANY.

The various states of the Germanic confederation are following the example of Prussia, and countermanding all further troops.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove its policy as preventing an universal war. The article lays chief stress on the facts that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. The article goes on thus:—Prussia can draw her sword for maintaining and re-establishing affairs in Italy, which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable for sustaining isolated articles of the Treaties of 1815. Nicht fur leststellung einzelmeer bestenemengen bertrage von, 1815. The article further says, the proposals for mediation made by Prussia, were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace, which have been agreed upon. The article concludes—Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters, have taken; discontinuing her military measures, she awaits the further development of affairs with coolness.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY MEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Trim, Monday, July 18th.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors this day before the Hon. Hercules Rowley, High Sheriff:—M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P.; Edward M'Evoy, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Garnett, J. N. Waller, Samuel Winter, Robert Fowler, J. Tisdall, H. B. Coddington, Richard Chaloner, J. W. Napper, Thomas Rotheram, G. W. Lambert, Thomas Gerrard, R. C. Wade, Thomas Boylan, G. Bomford, J. A. Farrell, Patk. Kearney, Col. De Bathe, Captain Hamilton, P. P. Metge, Standish Rowley, and J. Brabason, Esqrs.

CO. LIMERICK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Limerick, Monday, July 18.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge O'Brien sat in this court at ten o'clock a.m. and proceeded to dispose of cases in the county record st.

Bridgman v. Creagh.

This case, which was partly heard on Saturday, was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Messrs. Copinger, Q.C., Brereton, Q.C., and Thomas Graydon appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Murphy, for the defendant.

It was an action brought by Mr. Bridgman, a gentleman residing in this county, to recover from the defendant, Mr. Paul Creagh, possession of about forty-two acres of land, which he held from him under a lease dated a few years back. The case of the plaintiff was that he let the land to the defendant at a fixed rent for the entire, and that the defendant declined to pay the full amount reserved by the lease; and that therefore, he was justified in ejecting him. While on the part of Mr. Creagh, the defence relied on was that the plaintiff had included in the lease between one and two acres, which was in fact the property of Sir Richard De Burgho, Bart., and that having been obliged to give up that portion of the land to the proper owner, he was entitled to a proportionate reduction in the rent reserved by the lease, and was justified in declining to pay anything until a fair reduction was made.

The jury found a verdict in favour of the defendant on all the issues.

SLANDER.

Gubbins v. Cussin

This was an action of slander, instituted by the Rev. William Gubbins, a Roman Catholic clergyman, residing in this county, and formerly Private Chaplain to the late Earl of Shrewsbury, against the Rev. Robert Cussin, the Parish Priest of Bruff, and Vicar-General of the diocese, to recover damages for having falsely stated, "that the Rev. Plaintiff had swindled the deceased Earl out of a sum of £3,000," or words to that effect.

Messrs. Clarke, Q. C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Murphy were of counsel for the Plaintiff; and Messrs. Coppinger, Q.C., and Barry, Q.C., appeared for the Defendant.

When the case was called on, and before a jury were sworn,

Mr. Coppinger addressing his lordship, stated, that he was happy to say that the case would not be proceeded with, as his client had instructed him to apologise in the fullest manner to the plaintiff for having made use of the slanderous words complained of, to express his deep regret at having been led into the use of expression, which he believed were wholly unfounded, and pay all the costs incurred in the suit. A consent had been entered into to the effect he had stated, and he (Mr. Coppinger) had only, in conclusion, to ask his lordship to have it made a rule of court.

Mr. Clarke, on the part of the plaintiff, observed, that his client had no wish to recover damages, but felt reluctantly called on to bring the action even against a heathen clergyman to vindicate his character against a foul and unfounded imputation cast upon it. The Rev. Mr. Gubbins had no other object, and no vindictive motive to gratify; and therefore, as the Rev. Mr. Cussin had most properly and discreetly apologised for his conduct, admitted that the charge was unfounded, and undertaken to pay all the costs of the suit, he was perfectly satisfied that no further proceedings should take place. In conclusion the learned gentleman read a letter from the late Earl of Shrewsbury to his client, dated very shortly before his death, in which his lordship expressed the greatest confidence in the honor and integrity of the Rev. Mr. Gubbins.

Judge O'Brien having expressed his satisfaction that so disagreeable a suit should be amicably settled, and particularly between clergymen, the nonsuit was made a rule of court, and the case thus terminated. The slanderous expressions complained of arose out of the late county election, on which occasion the plaintiff was a warm supporter of Colonel Dickson, one of the present members, and the defendant was an equally warm supporter of Mr. Synan, the defeated candidate.

CITY COURT.

This court did not sit to day, as Judge Keogh left town for Dublin on Sunday. His lordship, will, however, return to Limerick this evening, and assist Judge O'Brien to dispose of the county records.

On Wednesday Judge Keogh will leave for Tralee, to open the commission there on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, a.m. His learned colleague, however, is not likely to be able to leave Limerick before Thursday, judging from the present state of the business.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Charles Barry, of this circuit, who was called to the inner bar on Saturday last, by the lord Chancellor, appeared in court to-day, for the first time, as one of her Majesty's counsel, and was warmly congratulated by every member of the profession and his numerous friends, upon the deserved promotion which his extensive practices and superior professional attainments justly entitled him so. Mr. Barry is a very young man to attain so high a distinction, having been only called to the bar about eleven or twelve years ago, from which time his business steadily increased, not only in this his native city, but in all the towns upon the circuit, and also in the metropolis.

CO. WATERFORD.

Waterford, Monday, July 18.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes opened the commission at four o'clock, when Major Villers Stuart and the other members of the grand jury were re-sworn.

His Lordship, addressing them, said, that if the charge of the judge was to be regulated by the amount of business to go before the grand jury, having regard to the amount of crime as evidenced by the calendar, and bearing in mind the experience of the gentlemen he now addressed, it was not at all necessary for him to awake the usual stereotyped observations as to the course they should adopt before finding a bill of indictment against an accused party.—There is only one prisoner for trial in the extensive and populous county of Waterford, and he must, therefore, tender them his heartiest congratulations upon the orderly state of their county. He thought Wicklow presented a state of things upon which he could congratulate its Grand Jury, there being only three prisoners for trial there; but his surprise was increased on learning that there was only one prisoner for trial in Waterford. This was a state of things which showed that the Grand Jury were discharging with fidelity and care their offices as country gentlemen and magistrates, and he (Judge Hayes) hoped that they would go on as they had done, and that his friends of the bar would not have occasion for their wigs and gowns in the criminal side of the court.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

There are only four trifling records for trial, one an undefended ejectment.

CITY COURT.

Baron Fitzgerald briefly addressed the grand jury, and was enabled to congratulate them on the very peaceable condition of the city of Waterford in which there was only one prisoner to be tried, and that merely for larceny.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR—As your paper is now becoming so popular and well circulated, I am induced to beg the favour of a few remarks on a very important as well as interesting topic to the nobility, gentry, and all lovers of antiquity especially. I would, therefore, state that I had much pleasure last week in reading in the *Saunders, Freeman, Downshire Protestant Newspaper*, &c., several articles relative to the restoration of St. Doulagh's Church in this county; and I am sure it would elicit the approbation of a great portion of y ur readers, if there was any definite account given as to the intentions of the Committee formed, for the purpose of carrying out the object in view, namely, the restoration of th most ancient relic of antiquity in Ireland, (as regards architecture) to its cristine beauties.

From my slight knowledge of the Architect (Mr. Sloane), I believe, I may say that he is averse to restorations, except in cases where they are absolutely necessary, but while repairing the ancient portion of the building, would it not be advisable to restore that portion, which in his book on St. Doulagh's, is set forth, as having been removed to make way for the "Barn-like structure," where the Church Service is now performed. I am sure I am not singular in the idea that to attempt any repair or restoration of the building, without removing the Modern Chapel, would be but labour in vain; while to restore the ancient nave, as it could be done, by Mr. Sloane, would be to make St. Doulagh's the most unique, as it is the most extraordinary building in these kingdoms. I do not throw out this suggestion, without being willing to aid in it.

faithfully yours,

ECCLESIASTICUS.

19th July.

DEATH OF HENRY GRATTAN, ESQ.—Henry Grattan, Esq., only surviving son of the immortal Grattan of '82 died suddenly on Sunday at his residence, county Wicklow. Mr. Grattan was in Dublin a few days since in excellent health and spirits, We have not been able to ascertain the nature of the illness from which he died.

THE IRISH CHANCELLORSHIP.—The following petition is about being forwarded from Downpatrick:—"To the Honorables the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Downpatrick and its vicinity, humbly pray your honourable house to repel the attempt made to place the whole magistracy of Ireland under the control of a Popish Lord Chancellor. We remember with feelings of indignation the proceedings of former days, when Irish Protestants were betrayed by Popish officials; and seeing danger and wrong intended to our country, our religion, and the Crown, we pray your honorable house to reject the so-called Catholic Relief Bill, which proposes to open to Papists the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland. And your petitioners will ever pray." Petitions against the proposed bill are being forwarded from several other towns in Ireland.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article of Monday Evening.)

Consols closed at the lowest point of the day, and three-eighths worse than on Saturday. In the other markets depression likewise prevailed since Thursday, when the bank lowered the rate of discount. Money has increased owing partly perhaps to the sudden revival of the silver drain. To-day there were few transactions at Lombard-street below 3½ per cent., and at the bank a moderate business was done. From St. Petersburgh the exchange on Lon on comes at 34⅜.

(From the Times' City Article).

Funds have been languid throughout the day, and have closed at a decline. Expectations with regard to the Budget were not sanguine, and a withdrawal of gold from the bank of England likewise exercised an unfavourable influence; at the same time the political feeling is one of increasing watchfulness to-day. About £40,000 in bar gold was taken from the bank for the continent. The whole of the £151,000 by the Persia also goes abroad.

The steamer to sail on Wednesday with the Calcutta and China mails will take out £459,022, of which all but £6,433 is in silver.

Owing to the continuance of the hot weather the corn market yesterday (Monday morning), experienced a further decline of 1s.

The Railway Share market flat, from the sales following the late rise, coupled with the decline in the funds, and closed at a reduction of ½ to 1 per cent. The principal fall was in Caledonian and Great Northerns.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 19.

LONDON OPENING PRICES.

Consols money and account, ...	95¼ ⅛
New Threes	95⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
„ Account	95⅛ 5.
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛.

Caledonians 82⅞ ¾ ½ ¼; Great Western, 59¼ ½; Eastern Counties, 59⅞ ½ ⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95¼ ⅛; North British, 57½; South Eastern, 72½ 3; York and North Midland, 76½ ⅜.

Consols opened dull at the declined quotations of yesterday, 95⅛ ¼, and have further declined to 95 to ⅛; there is very little business doing; Shares very inactive, and prices generally have given way; old stock about ½ per cent. lower, as compared with closing quotations of yesterday; with this exception, there is no feature worth notice. Canadians heavy, and French Lower.

ONE P.M. PRICES

Consols Money and Account	95⅛ ¼
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛

LONDON 2.15 P. M. PRICES.

Consols money and account, ...	95⅛ ⅛
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95 ⅛ ⅛
New Threes	95 ⅛ ⅛

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 19.—Sugar market flat and easier. Coffee steady; plantation, Ceylon, selling at 70s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., being stiff prices. Tea market firm, fair business doing in blackish leaf, Congou under 1s. 6d.; common congou quoted 1s. 3d. Rice quiet. Saltpetre flat. Indigo sales have gone for about previous rates, perhaps a shade easier in some cases. Tallow steady; more demand. Spot, 53s. 6d.; all July, 53s. 3d.: August and June, 54s. 3d.; October and December, 54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 19, (Morton, Brothers' and Maddock's Report).—We have a fair attendance of country millers at market to-day. Wheat in moderate demand at full prices. No change in the value of Flour. IndianCorn in good demand, but not dearer. Oats and oatmeal no change in value.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 19.—Market very quiet. Sales to-day about 4,000 or more; imports, 7,776, previously 11,016 bales.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 19.—Fresh wheat meets a steady sale, at Friday's rates. No change in any other article.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 19—1sts, 104s; 2nds. 102s; 3rds, 91s.; 4ths. 85s.; 5ths. 66s.; about 1,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 18.—White Wheat, 24s. 0d. Red Wheat, 22s. Oats, 14s. 0d. to 15s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, S.S.E. fine—Arrived, Douglas, Castle Callao; Balmoral, Odessa; Peppino, Odessa; August, Porto Rico; Coberfeigh, Smyrna; Agusta, Odessa; Sceni, Pernambuco; Bella, Leinha, Odessa; Panope, Venice; Off Automata, Odessa; Alliance, Charleston; Boadicea, Trinidad.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	94⅞
Ditto for new Account 10th August	94⅞
New 3 per cent Stock	94½
Ditto for New Account 10th August	94⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	88½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent perpetual ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500 ...	100
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33
National Bank	60
Royal Bank of Ireland	22⅞
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	45
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52 xd
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Co	8½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co.	1
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	8
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¼ xd
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	11
Dublin and Wicklow	6¼
Killarney Junction	13½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	9⅞
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable ...	11

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¾ ⅞	94¾	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	95
Ditto Account	94¾	94¾	—	95¼ ⅜	95¼ ½	94¾
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅝	94¾	95¼ ½	95 ¼	95 94¾	95¼
Ditto Account	94¾ ⅞	94¾	95¼ ⅜	95¼ ⅜	95 94¾	94¾ ⅞
Bank Stock	240½				240½	

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

A meeting of the Donnybrook Auxiliary to the Hibernian branch of this Society, was held last evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Court-house, Sandymount. The Rev. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, Rector of the parish, in the Chair.

Among those whom we observed present were—Rev. H. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. de Burgh, Rev. J. Carson, Rev. A. Labatt, Rev. D. Francis Hessey, Rev. F. Fitzgerald, Frederick Hogan, Esq., ——— Andrews, Esq., William Ruckby, Esq., Dr. Millar, William Morris, Esq., William Collier, Esq., J. Edwards, Esq., W. Clarke, Esq., &c., &c.

The meeting having been opened with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. De Burgh moved the following resolution :—" That the Propagation of the Gospel is one of the most important works and duties of Christian people."

The Rev. H. H. Dickinson seconded the resolution. In alluding to the various works of the Society in Hindostan, he said that India was by very close and kindred ties, a land which might be called their own, and one deserving all their christian consideration. He was certain that it needed but very little argument to convince both old and young of the duty which was incumbent upon them in assisting in a work such as that which the Society was engaged in carrying out. They should form associations, and labour indefatigably for the success of Missionary labours in India. He saw, some time ago, a calculation founded upon the number of the population of the world, and the average state of mortality, and from this calculation he saw that in every instant of time 30 heathen souls passed from this world into eternity. They would find from this that since they had come into that room 1000 unconverted sinners had died in ignorance of the Gospel. This was a state of facts which called with a loud voice to every christian to engage in earnest prayer for that society, and to assist it as much as lay in his power, in propagating the Gospel among a race of ignorant, yet God-like creatures (applause).

The resolution was put and carried.

The next resolution was proposed by Dr. Miller, Barrister-at-law, as follows :—" That the gospel extension of British influence in the distant parts of the world, is a call to us from God to increased exertions in the missionary cause." He agreed most cordially with the spirit of the resolution, and felt the recent openings in India and elsewhere, for the preaching of the Gospel, made it preminently the duty of all christians to assist that Society (hear, hear).

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hessey. who attended as deputation from the Parent Society. In so doing he felt great and sincere pleasure, for, although not in the employment of the society, he had always taken a deep interest in the missionary works. It had been said in the course of his friend's remarks, that thirty creatures, who were born in a state of heathen ignorance, died in the space of every minute, without having ever heard th glad tidings of salvation; but a fact equally important to that Society was, that 1000 persons daily left the shores of England for foreign lands. The object of the Society was not to devote its missionary labours entirely to the heathen race; he feared there was too much necessity for extending them even to colonists who arrived upon those shores. It was right that some link should exist between those who had left their own country for ever, and their friends at home. He believed that Irishmen who were of a warm-hearted, and affectionate race, did not like to lose sight of their countrymen, but strove always to keep up some bond or union between their friends and themselves. The learned gentleman then entered at considerable length into an account of the Society's history, and early operations during the past century. It was, in one sense, the offspring of the revolution which William the Third carried out, and which had preserved Protestantism and the personal liberty of conscience and action, enjoyed by living Englishmen. This wise prince established the society, and assisted in its infancy. Its missionaries laboured long in that country, now known as the United States, and kept alive, and here the spirit of Evangelical Protestantism. And at the present day, the work of the Gospel Propagation Society, was earnestly and perseveringly carried on in the colonies. In Newfoundland, under an inhospitable and intemperate climate, it laboured under the superintendence of the excellent bishop. It was a great mistake to associate with the name of "Bishop," the idea of luxury and a carriage and four. He wished they could only see the colonial bishop, for instance, him who presided over the diocese of Newfoundland, whose only carriage was the small ship in which he travelled from creek to creek, along the shore visiting the various settlements of fishermen who maintained themselves in suitable villages, on the coast of the rocky bays of that Island. Lately, one of his clergymen perished in a snow drift. The Rev. gentleman proceeded to allude at some length to India and the missionary operations carried on there. Its people were comparatively well taught and very intelligent, and the records of the land existed in one of the most ancient languages of the word. There were, however, many languages in Hindostan which it would task the ablest linguist to acquire. The Speaker then alluded to the religion ot India, and described its well-known superstitions.

Dr. Hessy exhibited several interesting pictures illustrative of the religion of the Hindoos and their habits He urged the necessity of sending out missionaries—not only hard working and learned men, but also those who would be able to cope with the shrewd and subtle Hindoos—to excel them in controversy, and to create in them respect for the talent of the christian missionaries. He showed that the Brahmins were not savage in appearance. They were a race of great physical beauty, and muscular power. He next alluded to the Mission in Borneo. It was a country for the people, which, though it was traversed by the equator, Sir James Brooke had done a great deal. It was much to be regretted that, since his return to this country, he had been afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, which he (Dr. H. Pessy) feared would prevent his return to the scene of his benefactors. He had, however, left a nephew behind him who, it was hoped, would take his place in the missionary labours. The rev. speaker then proceeded to refer to the recent operations in Japan, to the English missionaries, and to the Society's Evangelical labourers in Southern Africa. He concluded with an eloquent appeal, in which he called upon all to support the Society, with their contributions, and above all, to aid it with their sympathy, and prayers.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Dr. De Burgh, having been moved to the second chair, and the usual vote of thanks having been passed to the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, for his kindness, on that interesting occasion, the proceedings terminated with the doxology, and benediction.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELEAST.

Meetings continue to be held in the different Evangelical places of public worship in Belfast. Yesterday evening the attendance at each was exceedingly large, and the influence which has been at work throughout the present revivals seemed to be felt in an extrrordinary manner. Several individuals were brought under conviction, and many of these professed conversion.

A prayer meeting was held last evening in connection with Trinity Church, and a large congregation attended. The deepest feeling of solemnity appeared to pervade the meeting, and the people evidently felt it was good to be present. An open-air service was conducted in the vicinity of St. John's Church by the Rev. C. Seaver.

In most of the Presbyterian Churches service was also conducted, and crowds attended. Ministers from other districts of the country were present at some of these meetings, The Rev. Wm. Adair, of Galway, attended Great George's Street Church, where the congregation was, as usual, very large, and the influence of the revival seemed deeply felt.

Special revival prayer meetings were also held in the several Methodist churches. The meeting in Donegal place Chapel was very large, and was addressed by Dr. Palmer, of the United States. It was expected Mrs. Palmer would also have been present to address them; but she was prevented by illness of so doing. The address seemed to produce a deep impression on the minds of all who heard it. A large number went forward to the penitents' forms, and of these so many as twenty and upwards professed conversion before the close of the meeting.

An open-air service was conducted in the vicinity of Salem Church, by the Rev. Turnock, who preached from the words—"God so loved the world," &c. and on concluding he retired to the adjoining church, the greater portion of the open-air congregation proceeding thither. The Rev. Silas Henn preached within the church, taking as the groundwork of his discourse the Parable of the Prodigal Son from which he delivered a very earnest discourse—pointing out the way in which the sinner may return to his God. A prayer meeting was held at the close, and several went forward as penitents to the communion-rails and cried aloud for mercy. Before the close of the meeting, some of these professed to have found peace through believing in Jesus their Saviour.

At prayer-meetings in private houses the same results are produced, and these meetings are held almost in every street in the Protestant portions of the town.

THE IRISH CHANCELLORSHIP.

In pursuance of a requisition, numerously signed, the High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh has called a meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of Fermanagh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill at present before the House of Commons, to disturb the existing arrangements of the Emancipation Act of 1829, which is to be held in the Court-house Enniskillen, on Friday, the 22nd inst.

The following petition is about being forwarded from Downpatrick :—" To the Honourables the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Downpatrick and its vicinity, humbly pray your honourable house to repel the attempt made to place the whole magistracy of Ireland under the control of a Popish Lord Chancellor. We remember with feelings of indignation the proceedings of former days, when Irish Protestants were betrayed by Popish officials; and, seeing danger and wrong intended to our country, our religion, and the Crown, we pray your honourable house to reject the so-called Catholic Relief Bill, which proposes to open to Papists the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

Petitions against the proposed bill are being forwarded from several other towns in Ireland.

ANOTHER PHœNIXITE ARRESTED.—Yesterday evening, John Hackett was arrested and lodged in the Police-office, on a warrant issued against him by Mr. Tracy, R.M., for being a member of an illegal secret society, The prisoner resided in Scotch Street, and is about thirty-three years of age. He is familiarly known as "General Hackett," and took a prominent part in the formation of the "Smithfield Gun club," which attracted much attention about two years ago. Hackett was one of the parties who gave evidence on the Roman Catholic side at the Belfast Riot Commission. In the course of the examination of the informers Kelly and Carolin, before the Grand jury of Antrim at the last Assizes, statements were made which appeared to the authorities to implicate Hackett to such an extent that a warrant should be issued for his apprehension. Mr. Tracy accordingly issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of the police; but, up to yesterday evening, no opportunity occurred for executing it. About half-past five o'clock, Constable M'Auley, a most active and intelligent police officer, accompanied by Sub-constable Batters, proceeded to the Falls Road Bakery of Mr. Bernard Hughes, where it was ascertained that Hackett was employed, and took him into custody. The prisoner will probably be formally committed this day for trial at the Assizes.

REVENUE OF FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains the official returns of the receipts of the taxes and indirect revenue for the first six months of the present year, which ammounted to 533,473,000f, being a decrease of 6,454,000f as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, and an increase of 7,456,000f on that of 1857. The different items of revenue which have most fallen off during 1859 are registration dues, 12,213,000f; home-made sugar, 8,452,000f; French colonial sugar, 2,767,000f; sundry customs duties, 1,487,000f; sale of gunpowder, 490,000f; and stamp duty, 65,000f. Those which show most improvement are duty on potable liquors, 6,271f; foreign sugar, 3,855,000f; tobacco, 2,253,000f; post office, 1,352,000f; sundries, 1,270,000f; export duties, 1,009,000f; import duty on corn, 538,000f; salt duties, 522,000; navigation dues, 196,000f; and money orders, 61,000f. The comparison with the first six months of 1857 shows the following result: Increase, potable liquors, 12,276,000f; tobacco, 4,243,000f; French colonial sugar, 3,516,000f; home-made sugar, 3,400,000f; foreign sugar, 3,012,000; export duties, 1,904,000f; postage, 1,606,000f; salt duty, 331,000f; transit of foreign letters, 220,000f; sundries, 208,000f; navigation dues, 50,000f; money orders, 48,000f.—Decrease: registration dues, 12,006,000f; customs duty on sundry merchandise, 7,690,000f; stamp duty, 1,408,000f; sale of gunpowder, 1,354,000f; sundries, 252,000f; corn, 219,000f; malleapostes, 14,000f.

The ex-King of Oude, we learn from the Calcutt *Phœnix*, lately forwarded through the Foreign Office an ode composed by himself, and addressed to Lord Canning, in which, in the flowery and figurative language of Oriental poetry, he supplicated the representative of England's greatness in the East, to have pity on a captive monarch and procure him justice. The ode, we are informed, was rather a lengthy composition written in Persian, and divided into a number of parts of so many stanzas each, the parts assuming the forms of apostrophes to his lordship's horse, tent, palace, sword, and elephant in turn. The ex-King bestowed some very flattering epithets upon the viceroy, whom in one part of his composition he styled the "Full Moon of the World" a title at which the viceroy will probably not feel as grateful as when his new earldom was announced to his lordship.

CONSTITUENCIES.—Returns have been issued of all the large constituencies in the Kingdom which contain more than 4,000 electors from which it appears that of such there are in England and Wales 85, in Scotland four, and in Ireland twenty. The Irish are as follow:—Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Dublin City, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Meath, Monaghan, Tipperary, Tyrone, Wexford. A return is also issued of all the small constituencies which contain less than 400 electors. Of these there are in England and Wales forty-four (boroughs); in Scotland, three, (counties); and in Ireland, twenty-one, viz:—Athlone, Bandon Bridge, Carlow, Cashel, Clonmel, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Kinsale, Lisburn, Mallow, New Ross, Portarlington, Sligo, Tralee, Wexford, Youghal.

Sporting Intelligence.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION RACES.—JULY 19TH.

The most noble the Marquis of Devonshire, Governor and Judge—James Knaresboro, Esq., Registrar.

Only two Races came off yesterday, the Trial Stakes handicap, and the Scramble Stakes, not having filled. Dureany, a son of the Flying Dutchman, and trained by Fobert, won Her Majesty's Guineas. Three miles, hands down, only 5 out of 19 entries came to the post for the North of Ireland produce stakes, worth £280, and Mr. Irwin was the fortunate winner, with his smart filly Nightingale, sister to Music. The attendance was good, and the weather, unfortunately, too fine, rain being greatly wanted in the north, as well as elsewhere.

The following is a return of the running :—

Her Majesty's plate of £100—three years old, 6 st. 7 lbs.; four, 8 st. 3 lb.; four, 8 st. 12 lb.; 6, and aged, 9 st., 8 miles.

Captain Gray's b. c., Dureany, by the Flying Dutchman, 4 years (Withington)	1.
W. S. Keegan's Scotia, 3 yrs. (P. Wynn)	2.
W. J. Murphy's Tattler, 5 yrs. (Jas. Wynn)	3.
Captain Goff's Barfleur, 6 yrs. (Reynolds)	0.
W. Markey's Little Nell (J. Osborne)	0.

Betting 5 to 4 on the winner; 3 to 1 agst Tattler; 5 to 1 agst Barfleur.

The running was made by Scotia for about a mile. After passing the stand the first time round, Little Nell went to the fore, but soon after resigned her lead again to Scotia which she failed in keeping. Withington on Dureany bringing up his nag on the inside next the rails, and winning as he pleased.

The North of Ireland Produce Stakes of ten Sovereigns each, with 100 added for two-year olds. Colts, 8st. 7lb.; Fillies, 8st. 2lb. Second horse to receive twenty-five Sovs. the third to save his stake. Kilwarlin Course, about three-quarters of a mile.

Nightingale, sister to Music, Mr. Irwin's Music, by Mountain Deer, out of Clarinda (Lynch)	1
Captain Grey's ch. f. by De Ruyter out of Vestris, Withington	2
Lord Lucan's Ulsterman, J. Keegan, ...	3
Colonel Caulfield's ch c by De Ruyter, out of Polonaise Joseph Wynne, ...	0
W. R Thompson's bf by Mountain Deer, out of Novice,	0

Paid forfeit. Betting 5 to 4 on Nightingale. who made the running and won in a canter.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

Sherwood Handicap—Mrs. Stowe 1st, Paetous 2nd—4 ran.
Stand Plate—Boundary 1st, Abron 2nd, Eve 3rd.
Nottingham Handicap—Reul was scratched yesterday—Newcastle 1st, Ronconi 2nd.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.

This popular regatta commenced yesterday under the auspices of the Cork Yacht Club and the officers of H. M. S. Hawke.

The evening's sports terminated with a series of Punt Races and a ball at the Town Hall.

Amongst the races to-day will be one for the River Steamers' Prize, one for yachts of all classes for £100, one for schooners of all classes for £50, and one for four-oared gigs for £30. There will be races for Naval apprentices, yachts of fifteen tons, hookers, whale-boats, and men-of-war's gigs also.

The evening's amusements will terminate with a ball at the Queen's Hotel, Queenstown, under the patronage of the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and members of the Yacht Club. A special steamer will leave Cork at half-past 8 p.m. to convey parties to the ball, and return from Queenstown at three a.m., calling at Passage and Monkstown going and returning.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday there will be six races, amongst which will be that for the Carroll Challenge Cup, value £50, to which the committee will add £20; and that for yachts from fifteen to fifty tons for £45.

The amusements will terminate with a display of fireworks under the direction of Mr. H. Allport, of George's-street.

A COLONIAL INCIDENT.

My friend was governor of a known British dependency and as his colony was not of the highest class, it involved on his part the performance of miscellaneous functions towards a limited but mixed population, Inter alia, he had occasionally to act as chief justice with the obligation of dealing with the incidents of certain gentlemen of colour, as well as with those of his white compatriots. Had Quashee, according to Mr Carlyle's theory, been a mere indolent pumpkin eater, the function in question might have been dispatched with the assistance of a little cowhide. But Quashee, to the confutation of Jean Jacques Rouseau, occasionally broke out in more violent fashion; and in one case where this ammounted to arson, rape or murder, my friend was obliged to sentence Quashee to be executed, Q ubdec was, however, condemned to be hung before it was discovered, that their was no official hangman in the colony; and my friend the Governor therefore found himself in an executive difficulty, and was obliged to solicit unprofessional assistance. Notwithstanding he exerted all his influence to procure the required functionary, nobody in all the colony, white or black, would hang Quashee. In his perplexity my friend wrote to the then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, detailing the circumstances, and the difficulty which had arisen, and asking for instructions in a matter so ignorant. The Colonial Secretary confined himself to an acknowledgement of the despatch, and to an intimation, conveyed in complimentary terms, that the Colonial office had so high an opinion of the Governor himself, that they left the matter to his sole discretion. In this dilemma, the Governor inquired into the culprit's antecedents, and ascertained that he was the subject of a certain king in the interior, with whom it was considered desirable that we should be on terms of amity, so naturally the thought suggested itself of getting rid of the difficulty and conciliating a native by a stroke of diplomacy. The governor wrote a letter to the sable potentate, intimating confidentially that if his Majesty desired a remission of the sentence, and would be pleased to make his desire known to the Governor, he himself, on the part of the British Government would not only forego the execution, but to oblige his Majesty, would set the prisoner at liberty and send him home. His Majesty in reply acknowledged the receipt of the Governor's curteous communication, but declinedy to avail himself of the offer, because, as he substantially put it, the prisoner was the greatest scoundrel in his dominions, and, therefore, it would better please his Majesty that he should be hanged to save trouble. Again the Governor was reduced to the extreme of perplexity, and as a last resort, he resolved to confer with the criminal himself. Walking down to the gaol in the dusk of the evening, he explained to the prisoner that he was a very violent and wicked person, that he was now confined a long time, as was hoped to the reformation of his wicked ways, and therefore if he would promise to conduct himself properly for the future he (the Governor) was disposed to show him mercy, and grant him life and liberty. To his surprise Quashee replied in a tone of surly objection, that bribery was of no use to him; that if he were let out of prison he expected nothing but insult and misery; while on the other hand, as he was now heartily sick of confinement and had been sentenced to be hanged he expected to be hanged accordingly. At the last rebuff the Governor felt there was but one alternative so he returned to the Government House, gave some private directions and that same night the prisoner was let out of prison and the prison doors were locked against his re-entry. But so far from the Governor's difficulty being removed by this course it now took the place of a regular persecution. On the following morning Quashee watched the Governor from his house, and with loud cries demanded summary justice; and from this time, whenever the Governor went in or out or to and from his court—whether he was alone or in company—there was Quashee at his heels, insisting on his right to be hanged. So completely was the Governor wearied by his pertinacity that in the end he resolved to quit the colony and to return to his practice at the English bar. Her he has happily succeeded in obtaining professional equivalents for the loss of his official position, and he can now take a pleasant retrospect of his former colonial difficulty.—*Once a Week.*

THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.—The Grand Jury of the County of Louth have lost no time in recording the feelings of disapprobation with which they view the course adopted by the government in respect to the "Galway subsidy." At their first meeting for the summer assizes, held on Friday last, they unanimously passed a resolution, "That the representatives of their county should be called upon to give every opposition in their places in Parliament to the attempt now made to violate the contract which was entered into by the late government with the directors of the Royal Atlantic Company—an attempt which in their opinion, if successful, would tend to stifle all commercial progress in this country."

Salmon was never known to be so abundant in the Shannon as at the present season, and it is now selling by hawkers at 6d. per lb., while large quantities are sent off daily by rail and steamer to the London markets. But for the export of this delicious fish it would be within the reach of the poorest of our fellow citizens, as it was in former years.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The County Fermanagh was visited by a very heavy fall of rain yesterday.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).

Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.

Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.

Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).

N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under our own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,

supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d.; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (nine doors from Sackville-street).

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Long before this reaches you, Napoleon III. will have reached St. Cloud without any publicity (half-past ten, a.m. was the hour announced, and he will have, on his arrival, taken cognizance of what to him is of some importance, the expression of England's opinion on his late *coup d'état* in Italy. His proclaimed desire to gather not simply blood-stained laurels by this Peninsular war, but what he felt the more urgent want of a *high moral influence* in Europe, will have now to be tested by its results.

It is known to-day in Paris that the Tuscan *Consulta*, the only authoritive body in Florence, has vigorously protested against the forcible intrusion of the Hapsburg branch, twice ejected with the complete concurrence of the entire population. What troops are to escort the Austrian Archduke back—French? Tuscan? or Piedmontese? or Swiss?

The symptoms of something more than passive resistance are most formidable at Leghorn, if any single centre of Tuscan patriotism can be said to exhibit more marked abhorrence than the whole territory for what has occurred between the two Emperors thus disposing of their destiny without the slightest reference to themselves.

General Ulloa has been deprived of the command of the Florentine Regular army, and Victor Emmanuel has been nominated (by whom?) its "honorary" generalissimo. Farini acting as Piedmontese Viceroy in Modena, had indemnified, out of the private property of the Austrian Duke, all Modenese subjects who had been recently plundered by Austrian war exactions. Is this money to be refunded, and by what process? At Bologna the citizens, strongly backed by the working classes, are preparing for armed resistance, and deputations have gone from most of the Romagna towns to summon Garibaldi to their aid. The official and thoroughly superficial reception given to Napoleon at Milan has not masked the deep-seated discontent of all Lombardy, a feeling most certain to find utterance at Turin, on the re-assembling of Parliament under the new ministry of Ratazzi—for Arese's nomination was found to be too palpable a sycophancy to the "liberator" of Italy.

Le Nord, mouthpiece of Russia, complains of the disastrous surrender to Austria of the Lombard fortresses, Peschiera and Mantua. The line of the Adige is the proper defence of Venetia, under its new form of an Austro-Italian State, and to that line Verona and Legnano are appendages. The Lombard frontier is now left open to future inroad at any emergency, and the new kingdom of North Italy only exists on sufferance, or as a fief and dependancy of France, which it was the object of the famous treaties of 1844 to render impossible. Are these treaties never to be quoted on behalf of, but always to the damage of Italy?

Among the war or peace pamphlets one comes in now fresh from Belgium. *Qu'est-ce le Pape? par Louis V.*—It is a dialogue between a doctor in theology and a mussulman, and if the happiness of three millions of people were not too serious a matter for jocularity, the squib might glitter with all the pyrotechnic brilliancy of a Roman candle. Edmond About's book, which is now read all over Italy (save Naples, where nobody reads), reduces the question to plain matter o' fact, and has taken rank with Swift's Drapier letters, *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers Etat* of Abbe Seyes, and the pamphlet in Cromwell's time, *Killing no Murder*.

In Friday's *Globe* was a notice from Paris of the new book *La Grande Italienne*, being a life of the great Countess Matilda, ally of Hildebrand, against the German Emperor. I mentioned that she had two husbands in succession, and it was the particular compact respecting both that gave point to what followed concerning Hildebrand's laws on celibacy in the Latin clergy. She bequeathed Tuscany to the Pope; a claim on territory far more legitimate than the now contested right of Rome to the Romagna.

Count Newenkerke, head of the fine arts' department, conferred yesterday crosses of *La Legion d'Honneur* on the successful exhibitors of this year. He took occasion to make honourable mention of Princess Mathilde as an anonymous *exhibitante*:—"An Imperial Princess (Mathilde) has not disdained to submit her works to the judgment of the public and of the jury, thus doing honour to herself while she honours the arts."

At the same moment were performing, at the Invalides, the funeral honours of Angelique Duchemin (widow Brulot), who served since 1792 in the 42d Regiment, Foot, as sergeant and lieutenant, and died a pensioner of the French Chelsea Hospital, aged 88.

ADDRESS TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Emperor of Austria has issued the following address to his army:—

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural Allies of Austria, I waged waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

"My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearlessness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands in officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavourable complications of politics, it being my first duty to avoid shedding to no purpose the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people. I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

"From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars.

"Verona, July 12, 1859." FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PROCLAMATION TO THE LOMBARDS.

The following proclamation has been issued by the King of Sardinia to his new subjects in Lombardy:—

"People of Lombardy! Heaven has blessed our arms. With the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, we arrived in a few days, from victory to victory, on the banks of the Mincio.

"To-day I return among you, to give you the happy intelligence that God has granted your wishes.

"An armistice, followed by preliminaries of peace, has assured independence to the people of Lombardy, in conformity with the desire by you so often expressed.

"Henceforward you will form, with our ancient States, one sole free family.

"I will take charge of your destinies; and, sure of finding in you that co-operation of which the chief of the State has need to create a new administration, I say you, —People of Lombardy, trust in yonr King; it will be his care to establish, on solid and imperishable bases, the happiness of the new countries which Heaven has confided to his government.

"Milan, July 13, 1849." "VITTORIO EMANUELE.

THE INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

We have receivod the following extract from a private letter dated Naples, July 12:—

"The tragedy which took place in Naples on Friday morning has made a great impression here, and will make a still greater one in Switzerland and England. The following is, I believe, a tolerably exact version of this sad business. The four regiments of Swiss, in the service of the King of Naples, were engaged by virtue of a capitulation between the two governments; the term expired about nine months ago. More recently a fifth regiment of riflemen was raised, but this regiment is merely volunteer, and is exclusive of the capitulation. The four regiments were entitled to bear the flag and badge of Switzerland—the riflemen were purely and simply a Neapolitan regiment, composed partly of Swiss and other nations.

"In consequence ot the expiration of the capitulation, the Swiss Diet had sent orders for the removal of the Swiss badges and flags from the four Swiss regiments.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Villafranca of the 11th thus describes the interview between the two Emperors:—

"The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the Imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III, and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Guards giving precedence to the Body Guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two Sovereigns. I had visited the sitting room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without any one being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview.

A letter from Vallegio gives a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca. It says:

"When the Soverigns were about to enter the house the Guards Noble were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor, Francis Joseph, insisted on the Emperor Napoleon entering first. The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast; but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in the vase before him. On issuing from the house, the Emperor Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant.

INSURRECTION IN MOGADOR.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir,—Having this day received by the Peninsula and North African steamer the Warrior the following account, in my letters from my correspondent, respecting the serious outbreak which happened at Mogador, I take the liberty to send you an extract from the same, hoping that you will kindly give space for its insertion in your next impression, as I believe it will be of some importance to many of your commercial readers, and interesting to the public in general:—

"Mogador, June 27, 1859.

"I must now acquaint you with a rather serious outbreak, or sort of revolution, which occurred in this town about fifteen days back. The Moorish troops in a body, and with one voice, and including the 'Methassibe' and all other respectable Moors of the place, rose with one consent against Mahommed Ben Zacor, the chief governor of the town, and forcibly removed him from his post as governor. He was rather roughly treated at first by the mob, who plucked out part of his beard, and commenced stoning him. Further mischief, however, was prevented by the fortunate and timely appearance of Kaid Bushma, the governor of the province of Shiedma, who acted most energetically and nobly, and soon succeeded in restoring perfect order and good government in the town, and after much difficulty the people were persuaded to allow old Ben Zacor to continue his business and acounts, at the Custom-house only, under a proper guard, but he is not allowed to appear at the Waterport, or elsewhere, until the Sultan's pleasure is known about him; and of course he has nothing further to do with the internal government of the town, which is for the time under the direction of one of the townspeople, the Deputy-Governor Hadz Cossim, and business proceeds currently everywhere with much more freedom, liberty, and security in every respect than before. The Mogador people deserve much credit for the good order which was at the time of the revolt, and has since been maintained and well enforced by them, without distinction, towards all parties; in fact, we are now much better off with the provisional government than when Ben Zacor ruled. You are aware that this man has ever been much despised by all classes of the inhabitants—Moors, Jews, and Christians—in consequence of his mal-administration throughout, and his despotic and tyrannical conduct and general ignorance of affairs and unfitness to govern the town. The Moors, troops and others, have long submitted in silence to his repeated acts of gross injustice towards them, but the Ben Zacor's excluded more than half the troops from receiving new clothes which the Sultan sent to all without exception, and the poor fellows could not stand it any longer, and at once combined to remove him from his post, with a fixed determination never to permit his being placed there again. The end of this affair will be that the Sultan will send another governor, for even if he was inclined to oppose the people, he cannot imprison the whole town, especially seeing their honest conduct and excellent rule since the revolt, besides. old Ben Zacor will not feel quite comfortable as governor again, with the whole place against him. The consuls, European, Jew merchants, and every one, without distinction or exception, are highly delighted at this affair and give much and deserved praise to the inhabitants for their orderly conduct throughout the revolt and since; and all parties freely declare that the old rascal deserved much worse treatment. The Governor of Sheildma will assuredly gain much credit at the Court of the Sultan for his excellent management in saving Ben Zacor's life, and establishing security and good order in the town upon a sound basis. A deputation of the most respectable Moors of the town have started for Fez, to explain matters to the Sultan, and pray for the removal of Ben Zacor, and no doubt is entertained of their success, as they have a clear cause in hand, and are supported by the consuls and every one else. During the revolt and attack the consuls and nearly all the Europeans were mixed up in the crowd, looking on, without interfering or being interfered with by a single person, secretly and inwardly rejoicing at old Ben Zacor's disgrace.

"The Moors of the town have long been aware how much the Europeans here have reason to be disgusted with the stupid obstinacy and opposition of the Governor Ben Zacor; and they now openly declare so, saying that we have acted with too much patience and leniency towards such a brute.—I am, &c.,

"July 14. "AN ENGLISHMAN."

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The weather having proved very unfavourable on the day of the last exhibition of this society, many of the members were prevented from attending, and the committe have therefore made arrangements for holding an extra show on to-morrow; and should the weather on this occasion prove more propitious the lovers of Flora will have a rich treat in the grand display of roses, and to add to the attractions, two military bands will be in attendance.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the council meeting, held on Saturday, at their rooms, Westland-row, Mrs. Granby Bourke, Miltown Hall, county Dublin; Mrs. Arthur Cane, Colinstown House, Clondalkin; Miss Barton, 35, Merrion-square, South; and Peter T, Leigh, Esq., Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock, were elected members of the society.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of receiving the Address of the Society, at the Castle, on to-morrow, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at a quarter past four o'clock.

EAST INDIAN ARMY.—By a return issued by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total strength of her Majesty's European army in India, on the 1st February last, was 90,216 men of all arms. The division of these troops was as follows:—In Bengal—Artillery, 2,891; cavalry, 3.299 infantry, 48,475. In Madras—artillery, 913: cavalry, 1,308; infantry, 10,064. Bombay—artillery, 1,584; cavalry, 3,235; infantry, 18,447. The above only includes her Majesty's army. The troops reckoned under the head of her Majesty's Indian forces, comprising European and native regiments, irregular cavalry, &c., amounted to no less than 211,705, exclusive of police. These troops were divided in the following manner:—Bengal, 40,169; Punjaub, 48,040; Madras, 72,367; Bombay, 51,129. The police in the civil department of the lower provinces of the Bengal presidency amounted to 6,380; in the north-west provinces, to 20,324; and in the Oude provinces, to 7,277. In the Madras presidency the police numbered 2,223, and in Bombay, 26,344.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—WARWICK, TUESDAY EVENING.—The show commenced to-day, that is, the implement-yard was open to the public at ten o'clock. Such a show of implements has never before been witnessed. At Chester last year it was grand, but the midland counties are always *par excellence* in that line, and certainly the display here fully maintains its *prestige* in that particular. It is not that there is anything particularly new or novel here, but it is the enormous variety—the mighty display of power and the ingenuity of man in adapting itself to every requirement, that rivets the attention and makes one sensible how vast has been the usefulness of this society, and what great strides of improvement in the process of agriculture (if it may so be designated) have been brought under its auspices. All the appliances of steam power were in operation in the show-yard to-day. How many intricate contivances were brought to bear on the reduction of the intensity of human labour we cannot pretend to enumerate; they were almost numberless here, and marvellous in their operation. The writer of these lines having attended the meeting of the society nineteen years since, at Cambridge, and in full recollection of the show of implements, at that time thought a magnificent one, could scarcely avoid contrasting that meagre exhibition, as seen in present circumstances, with the magnificent display of this show. The cattle yard was opened on Wednesday. There was a very fine display of short horns, Mr. Jones Webb. Colonel Townley, Colonel Pennant, Colonel Feversham, and Lord Willoughby de Broke being amongst the principal exhibitors; and the yearling heifers in this class exited much attention. The Herefords are also extremely good, the Prince Consort, Lord Bateman and Lord Berwick exhibiting, though his Royal Highness has not been quite so successful as on former occasions. The Devons are not numerous, but the quantity is well compensated by the quality. The horses, in some classes will bear a favourable comparison with any former exhibition, and that is saying much when we recur to the last three or four years; but the hunters are not so numerous as we have before seen. The show of sheep is remarkably good.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 18.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes before four o'clock.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were considered and agreed to:—Forth and Clyde Navigation; Maybole and Gowan Railway; Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway; Caterham Railway.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Epping Railway, Isle of Wight Railway (Eastern section), Llanrwst and Abergele Roads, London and North Western (Sutton Coldfield branch), Norwich and Spalding Railway; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Uailway; Sandwith's Divorce, South Durham and Lancaster Union Railway, Waveney Valley Railway, Wells and Fakenham Railway, Chichester Harbour Embankment. (The last-named bill gave rise to considerable discussion.)

The followig bills were considered and ordered for third reading:—Baganelstown and Wexford Railway Bury St. Edmund's Gas, Cleveland Railway, Dublin and Drogheda Railway, Finford Bridge and Banbury Road, Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway; Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway; Newry and Armagh Railway, North Eastern and Bedale and Leyburn Railway Companies Amalgamation; Perth, Kinross, and Fife Roads; South Staffordshire Railway, Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, Midland Railway (Erewash Valley).

BRITISH AND CANADIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY BILL.

On the order for the consideration of this bill as amended, Viscount DUNCAN moved that the bill be postponed, and that clauses 22 and 30, giving power to the Treasury to make agreement with the company for the use of telegraph on her Majesty's service be expunged. The bill had been fixed for consideration on Thursday last, and it would have gone through on that occasion had he not fortunately obtained a copy of the bill. He deprecated the practice of voting away large sums of money in private bills.

Mr. LAING said the objectionable clauses had been struck out at the request of the government.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY thought it highly undesirable that such clauses should be introduced into private bills, and he hoped that means would be taken to prevent such things in future.

FISHING VESSELS PASSING THE NORE BILL.

The debate was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON nominated the select committee on this bill:—Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir James Duke, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Deedes' and Alderman Salomons; and five members to be added by the Committee of Selection.

GALWAY HARBOUR AND PORT ACT (1853) AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. LAING nominated the Select Committee on the Galway Harbour and Port Act (1853) Amendment bill:—Mr. Laing. Sir Thomas Burke. Mr. Gregory Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Lever, and Mr. Ennis; and five members to be added by the Committee of Selection.

DESPATCH TO THE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

Mr. W. S. FITZGERALD said that to-morrow he should ask Lord John Russell whether a despatch which appeared in the evening journals of Saturday, and in the morning papers of to-day, and addressed to our Minister at Berlin, was authentic.

THE STATE TOLLS.

Sir MORTON PETO asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the state of the negociations for the abolition of the Stade tolls; and also, if the notice of the termination of the treaty of 1844, given by the government of this country to the government of Hanover, has been withdrawn.

Lord John RUSSELL said the law officers of the Crown had advised that the treaty should be renewed for a short period, and it would therefore be renewed for six months.

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB (IRELAND).

Mr. COGAN asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, when returns of papers and correspondence between the Admiralty and the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland ordered by the house on the 7th and 18th of April would be laid on the table, and whether there would be any objection to add to the return any correspondence on the subject with the Admiralty since those dates.

Lord C. PAGET said there would be no objection to lay the correspondence on the table.

GRAND JURIES, (IRELAND).

Mr. LANIGAN asked if it was the intention of her Majesty's government to bring in any bill to amend the Irish Grand Jury Acts, with a view to relieve the occupiers of houses and lands in Ireland (to a certain extent) from the pressure of taxation, by apportioning the payment of grand jury or county cess equally between landlords and tenants in Ireland?

Mr. CARDWELL said it was not intended to introduce any measure on the subject.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. PEACOCKE asked the Chairman of the General Committte of Elections what was the latest period at which they would nominate committees to decide controverted elections.

Sir F. BARING said the proceedings of the committee must depend upon the proceedings of the house. On Thursday the committee would meet; and he hoped on that day to inform the hon. gentleman of the decision of the committee.

THE KINSALE RIOTS.

Mr. SCULLY asked the Secretary of State for War whether any report had reached him of the conduct of the Antrim Regiment of Artillery, at Kinsale, on the 12th of July; and, if so, whether he had taken any and what steps, with regard to that regiment.

Mr. CARDWELL said that two inquiries had been instituted—one by the military and the other by the civil authorities, but he had not yet received the report.

Mr. S. HERBERT, who entered the house at this time, said he had heard that the regiment had been marched out of the town.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON REFORM BILL.

In answer to Sir J. SHELLY,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he proposed to move the second reading at twelve o'clock on Friday next. He should bring on the Public Health bill to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose in Committee of Ways and Means at a quarter past five o'clock to make his financial statement. He said he presumed it would be for the convenience of the committee if he commenced by stating the financial results of the past year. He would state the estimate of income as prepared by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1858. He estimated the customs at £23,400,000 they produced £24,117,000. He estimated the excise at £18,600,000, it produced £17,900,000. He took the stamps at £7,850,000, they produced 8,095,000. He took the land at £2,300,000, and it produced 3,162,000*l.* He took the income tax at 6,100,000*l.*, but it exceeded that sum by half a million. The Post Office corresponded very nearly with his estimate. The Crown lands he took at 270,000*l.*, and they produced 280,000*l.* The miscellaneous estimates he took at 1,300,000*l.*, and they had produced 2,125,000*l.* The total result was satisfactory. His estimate was that the estimates would produce £63,920,000, while it produced £65,477,000, giving a surplus of income over expenditure of about £800,000 (cheers from the Opposition). The right hon. gentleman proceeded to point out the operation of the duty on draughts and cheques introduced by the late government, and explained that it was difficult to say what that duty would produce, but he thought £200,000 or something lower would be found to be something like what that duty would add to the revenue. It had been suggested that an alteration should be made in the exemption which existed, namely, that a customer might draw his own account over the counter without a stamp. That was a plan which did not work well, and he should therefore propose the abolition of that exemption. With reference to the equalization of duties on spirits, which the late Chancellor brought about, it was not easy to arrive at a satisfactory result, as the accounts were made up for part of a year. At the same time he had reason to believe that during the next year the duty from this source would be more productive. Such, then, was the state of affairs as they stood up to the 31st of last March, and he had now to lay before the house a comparison of the estimates and expenditure of next year. The estimates he took as follows:—The customs would be taken to yield 23,850,000*l.*; Excise, 18,530,000*l.*; stamps, 8,100,000*l.*; land and assessed taxes, 3,200,000*l.*; income tax at 5d., 5,600,000*l.*; Post-office, 3,250,000*l.*; Crown lands, 3,280,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 1,530,000*l.*; making 64,340,000*l.* The expenditure for the current year would be in many respects larger in amount than it was last year. For example, the civil service estimates this year would amount to 7,825,000*l.*, whereas last year they amounted to only 7,200,000*l.* On the miscellaneous estimates there would be an increase of between 680,000*l.* and 590,000*l.* The estimated revenue was 64,340,000*l.*, and the expenditure would be 69,207,000*l.*, making a gross deficiency of 4,867,000*l.*, and it would be for the committee to decide how that was to be made up. He thought this was the time when the committee should make adequate provision for the want of the time; but at the same time their attention should be devoted exclusively to that subject. There was nothing of an exceptional character in these estimates, having grown as they had out of circumstances which were well known. If he took the estimates of 1858-9 as a standard, and they were not considered low, the sums voted for the army were 12,010,000*l.*, and for the navy 8,890,000*l.*; for the current year there had been voted for the army 13,209,000*l.*, and for the navy 12,718,000*l.* Of course when he spoke of the army he included the militia, and when he spoke of the navy he included the packet service. During the next year from the 5th of April the income tax would lapse. During the same period certain war duties on tea and sugar would lapse also, making a difference to the Treasury of eight millions of money; but at the same time they would have the advantage of the falling in of annuities. These considerations had led the government to think that they ought not to look to prospective finance, but that they should content themselves with provisional finance so long as the principle on which it proceeded was sound (hear). Apart from the exigencies of public defence, it was the duty of the government to consider that the administration of the funds with which they were entrusted were thriftily carried out, and considerations of public economy would induce the various members of the government to ascertain whether in their respective departments reductions might be carried out. To meet the increased expenditure, they would have to consider whether they would raise the amount by loan or taxation. The sum required was between four and five millions. It was a large sum, but it was not such a sum he thought, should induce them to add to the National Debt. He was of opinion that nothing but the direst necessity should induce them to borrow to meet the ordinary expenses of the country in a time of peace (loud cheers). In 1835 the government of Lord Melbourne borrowed twenty millions of money for negro emancipation, but that was a circumstance which marked an epoch in a nation's life. Again, in 1848, loans were constructed to the extent of 10 millions to meet a dire visitation in the sister island; and when it would have been almost impossible to have raised the money by taxation. Those cases were altogether different in amount and principle from the case before them, and which had exclusive reference to our own wants. He appealed with confidence to Parliament in saying that they ought not to resort to a loan (cheers), more especially as there never was a period when the people were more satisfied of the justice of the demands upon them, or more willing readily to meet them. There was another circumstance which induced him not to make a loan, and that was, that before the end of the present session there would be another great public borrower in the field with whom he did not wish to complete; he alluded to the Secretary of State for India, who would have occasion for a loan to carry on public works in India. They had then to face another principle. Should they look to direct taxation, or should they have recourse to indirect taxation. They might look at the articles on which they might attempt to raise additional taxation—for instance, malt, spirits, tea, and sugar. It was his opinion and also that of his colleagues, that it was not desirable to increase the duty on malt. The next article was spirits, and he believed that, judging from the accelerated delivery of spirits from bond, there were some people who thought, or thought that some other people thought, that they were a fit subject for increased taxation. He did not wish to pledge future years to any particular course in reference to that subject, but he thought it might be postponed for another year. The total increase in the duty on spirits from 1853 to 1859, as taking the latter year in connection with the former, amounted to 2,887,000*l.*, which he thought they might look upon as a permanent addition to the revenue of the country without a single moral drawback, but rather the contrary. But the government thought it would not be prudent at present to recommend an addition to the duty on spirits. Therfore malt and spirits left them no hope; then what were they to say of the important articles of tea and sugar. They might interfere with trade if they taxed malt and British spirits, but they would still more interfere with trade if they touched those great articles which were brought from the extremities of the earth. He had an objection, moreover, to increase indirect taxation, because it afflicted most hardly the poorer classes of the community. It would be an injustice to consumers if they asked that a single shilling should be added to the taxes on tea and sugar (cheers). Having thus stated what he intended not to do, he came to another point which would be very easily anticipated. He alluded to the income tax (laugher). He put it broadly to the house when for the dignity of the country they were bound to make addition to their defences, the income tax was not the proper source from which the expenses should come (hear). It had been thought in 1853 that by next year the income tax might entirely lapse, and with regard to the general revenue there was not an anticipation which had not been fully realised, for while the income had been raised by five millions the expenditure had been raised by 13,000,000*l.* Had it not been for the exigencies of the public service creatingnew calls, they would have been able to give up not only the income tax, but the tea and sugar duties also. There was a source from which they might draw something in mitigation of their burdens, he meant malt credits.

By the present system of malt credits the public actually found capital for the maltsters, because, in consequence of the time in making up and sending in the accounts there was a credit allowed of nearly six months. The system of finding money for traders on the part of the public was a bad one, and the government thought that the time had come when the system might be modified, not abruptly put an end to. From the 18 weeks now allowed it was proposed that six weeks should be deducted, allowing him for the present 4 per cent. on that time. This would bring 780,000*l.* into the treasury before the 1st of April next which would not otherwise come into the treasury until the next financial year. Then he proposed an augmentation of the income tax which was now fivepenre in the pound. An addition of four pence in the pound would yield something like four millions a year. In making that addition, it would be necessary to make some distinction between incomes of 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year. What he proposed was that fourpence in the pound additional should be paid on incomes above 150*l.* a year, and three halfpence additional a year on incomes under 150*l.* a year. That would give an amount of 4,300,000*l.* a year. That was the scheme he should propose to the committee, but he should not ask it to come to any absolute vote to night, and all he should do now was to lay two resolutions on the table—one with regard to the income tax, and one with regard to malt credits. The right hon. gentleman sat down at a few minutes before seven.

The formal resolutions were received, and it was agreed that the subject should be resumed on Thursday next.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

After the Budget and the Supplies there can be no great expectation of additional legislation at this advanced period of the session, which, however, cannot, probably, be brought to a close before the 20th of August.

The consideration of election petitions will engross the time of the House of Commons. After much deliberation it has been decided to go on with as many petitions as possible so long as the house sits. Notwithstanding that a great many election petitions have been withdrawn, a still greater number remain for hearing—about forty altogether. Days have been fixed for half that number, the last beach going into the 2nd of August The Committee of Selection have appointed a second Panel of Chairmen of Committees, and the next three or four weeks will exhibit considerable activity in the investigation of election doings. It is a mistake to supposed that election committees can sit after the prorogation of Parliament, Such a course would be directly contrary to law. Indeed, there is no part of the business over which the House of Commons exercises so little discretionary control as over the election committees, which are of a judicial character, and regulated by statute. They cannot ever sit for a single day during adjournment of the house, without leave. It would be manifestly absurd to sit during prorogation, when they could not report any event that should take place requiring the notice of Parliament.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—TUESDAY, JULY 19TH.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

Buckley *v.* Buckley.

In this case, which was reported in THE IRISH TIMES of yesterday, their lordships affirmed the order of Judge Hargreave.

In Re the Assignees of Mr. Roddy, an Insolvent,

This was a petition against an order of Judge Dobbs, of the Landed Estates Court; the petition was filed by Mr. Adam Henry, of Carrickgans, County Fermanagh. Portion of the lands of Carrickgans was claimed by the appellant, as was also a bog; he claimed, under a devise, bearing date 25th February, 1830; the petition prayed that the order of Judge Dobbs, bearing date 14th June, might be changed, in so far as it declared the lease to be determined, and the appellant, merely a yearly tenant. It further prayed that Mrs. Isabella Clarke, who purchased lot number one of the land, might be bound by the declaration of the Court of Chancery reversing the order of Judge Dobbs, and, if necessary, restrained from taking out a conveyance pending the appeal.

Their lordships made an order in favour of the tenant

Benson and Co., v. the Messrs. Scott.

When this case which was an appeal from an order of Judge Plunkett, in Bankruptcy, passing the final examination of the Messrs. Scott, bankrupts, of Queen's-town, came on for hearing; counsel for the respondents raised a preliminary objection, that the appeal was too late, and therefore could not be heard.

Mr. Frederick Walshe, Q.C., on behalf of the appellants, said the petition of appeal was filed on the 20th of May, and therefore was in sufficient time; the order of judge Plunkett was pronounced in the matter on the 15th of April last, but it was not filed until many days subsequent. The thirty days within which the appeal should be lodged, dated from the filing of the order which was not filed by the assistant registrar of the Bankruptcy court until ten days subsequent, to the pronouncing of the order. Under the circumstances counsel argued the petition could not have been presented until the order was recorded by the court.

Their Lordships refused to hear the appeal as they were of opinion, it was not lodged within the thirty days. The Lord Justice of appeal remarked that he looked over the petition of appeal very carefully, and he never met a case in which he agreed more fully with the Judge who made the order than the present case.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., asked for the costs of the appeal.

Mr. F. Walshe, Q.C, submitted it was not a case in which to allow costs.

The Chancellor said the Respondents were entitled *prima facie* to their costs.

Counsel for the appellants Messrs. F. Walshe Q.C.—Solicitor Mr. Benjamin Bloomfield, for the respondents Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and G. C. Heron, Solicitors Messrs, D. and T. Fitzgerald.

The court then rose until next term.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

JULY 19.

(Before Mr. De Molyens, Q.C.)

In the Matter of Brabazon, Saunders.

The meeting in this case was for adjourned final examinations. The bankrupt had been a Hotel Keeper, carrying on business in Suffolk-street.

Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees. Mr. Levy for the bankrupt.

Mr. Kernan having examined the bankrupt at considerable length, with respect to certain alleged inaccuracies in his shedule, and as to the terms upon which he had made an assignment of his interest in the Hotel, called upon the court to adjourn the passing of the final examination, until the assignees should have an opportunity of investigating the latter transaction.

Mr. Levy objected to the granting of the application. His lordship being of opinion that the assignees were entitled to the adjournment, directed the case to stand over until the 1st of October next.

Agent—Mr. Michael Larkin.

In the matter of M. Minster.

The bankrupt was a trader in Limerick, and the meeting was for surrender, proof ot debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered; some debts were proved, and Mr. Hewson of Cork, appointed assignee.

Agent—Mr. J. Perry.

In the Matter of R. Morrison.

In this case the bankrupt was a trader, in Enniskillen, and the meeting was for a similar purpose to the last. The bankrupt surrended, and the appointment of assignee was adjourned until Friday next, against Mr. Hamilton.

In the Matter of William Johnston.

The Bankrupt was a trader in Banagher, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Kieran attended for the assignees, but offered no opposition to the passing of the final examination, which was accordingly passed by the court.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE,—JULY 19.

(Before Mr. F. T. Porter).

A man named John M'Garry was this day brought up in custody of the police, and charged with the robbery of a piece of timber from the yard of Mr. Dempsey, 39, Bride-street. It appeared from the evidence of Mary Catrill, that on yesterday she saw the prisoner coming from the premises of Mr. Dempsey, and upon observing that he had some timber in his possession, she asked him what authority he had for taking it away, when he replied that he had an "ordet" for it. Doubting the truth of this statement, witness gave the prisoner into custody and held over the timber.

William Barrett identified the property as that of Mr. Dempsey, and denied the allegation of M'Garry, that he was authorised to remove it from the yard.

Sent for trial.

THE SUNDAY BAND NUISANCE.

James Smith, of No. 5, Jullien Place, was summoned to answer the complaint of Joseph Finnamore, Superintendent of Police, for causing a disturbance of the peace, by marching at the head of a large crowd of disorderly persons in front of Bridgets Church, as conductor of the Liberty Lane Temperance Band, on Sunday the 10th instant, during the hours of divine service; and also for obstructing the public thoroughfare.

Mr Finnamore stated that the crowd, while marching through Bride-street, and past St. Bridgets Church, numbered more than 600 persons, all of whom, notwithstanding that divine service was going on, were creating a general disturbance, by shouting whistling, and otherwise misconducting themselves. Several persons who were attending at prayers, would be produced to prove that, in consequence of the uproar outside, the service was unable to be proceeded with, and that in more than one instance the congregation evinced considerable alarm.

Mr. C. Fitzgerald, junior, (who appeared on behalf of the Defendant), said that there were two or three bands in the locality at the time, and it was not just on the part of Mr. Finnamore, to father all the blame on this particular musical party, who, he would prove, had suspended their operations, while passing the place of worship.

Mr. Finnamore—The only person I have summoned is the leader of the band.

Mr. Fitzgerald—The fact is that some disorderly persons accompanied our band, and we stopped playing when we came in view of the church. The crowd certainly might have disturbed the congregation, but the band was perfectly free from such an imputation.

Mr. Porter said that was the very thing he found fault with; the crowd had disturbed the public worship, and the immediate cause of this was thier following the band. His opinion was, and he was sustained in it by that of the late Solicitor General (now Judge Christian) that any band going along through a thoroughfare, street, road or populated locality, and collecting a mob, was an obstruction to the public, and therefore a nuisance at common law. It was a nuisance, independant of such obstruction taking place, either on sunday, or a week day. This opinion he had given some time ago at College-street Police Office, but it had been misrepresented, as was the usual fate of most of the opinions of magistrates in this country (laughter.) It had been most wrongfully stated, sometime since that, he (Mr. Porter) had decided that open-air music was unlawful. He had never so decided. He did not complain, and he believed no one else did either, except a sick person might be included, of the German bands which so regularly took up their position in the public streets, and he had always observed that, when requested to desist they had moved away, they could not therefore be considered as a public nuisance; whereas, if they refused, and collected a disorderly crowd round them they would come under that category.

Mr. Fitzgerald—In the present case, Mr. Finnamore's own statement is that the defendant and his band were not performing at the time he saw them.

Mr. Finnamore—They were not playing at the time, but they were walking in the front of a turbulent, boisterous, and unruly crowd, and headed by the defendant.

Mr. Porter said he did not see anything to hinder persons who were particularly partial to open-air music, indulging their desire in localities out of the public thoroughfare. There were plenty of places where they would be listened to, perhaps, with interest, and might play without fear of breaking any law. Another opinion of his which had been misrepresented, was one in reference to open-air preaching. He had decided that preaching in the public thoroughfare, and collectng a crowd, so as to obstruct the free passage of the people was not lawful, but he had never given so wide a decision as that open-air preaching, in general, was unlawful. On the contrary, he saw no reason why any man should be prevented from preaching in any place to such as would listen to him, provided he did so in some locality where he would not impede the public trafic. He (Mr. Porter) regarded public musical demonstrations in the same light.

Mr. Fitzgerald observed that the result of putting a stop to so harmless an amusement as was here found fault with, would be to cause these young men to break their Temperance Pledge.

Mr. Porter said that the last band he saw—whether it was a temperance band or not he did not know.—paraded along the streets, and terminated their march at a public house, (a laugh.)

Mr. Fitzgerald said it could not have been his band for the members of that body were all descreet, and well conducted young men.

Mr. Porter's opinion was that companies of this sort had no right to perambulate roads of two descriptions, namely, those where there were places of worship, and those where there were none (a laugh). He thought it a nuisance, no matter where they held their musical meetings, and it appeared to him that there was a fixed determination to carry out this course of disturbance by this species of musical mummery. (a laugh).

Mr. Fitzgerald said that even from the evidence of Mr. Finnamore it was clear the defendant's band had evinced a desire to keep order while passing the place of public worship.

Mr. Finnamore said that the noise while passing the church was so great that the music could not be heard.

Mr. James Charles Kelly was then sworn and examined.—He deposed that on the day in question he was attending Divine service in St. Bridget's church: in the course of the solemnities a loud noise was heard outside, as if approaching; as it drew nearer to the church, great yelling and shouting took place in the street; the presiding clergymen became inaudable; a gentleman, with some ladies, who were alarmed, got up and left the church; the street outside was completely blockaded.

To Mr. Porter—I saw a man, assuming the garb of a drum-major, flourishing his stick.

To Mr. Finnamore—They shouted more loudly when they reached the church, and the police attempted to prevent them.

Police Constable Matthew Robinson, 71 A, was examined, and stated that he saw the band passing the church on the day in question; they were about playing, when he raised his arm and they desisted; the defendant was at the head of the corps, and acted as staff-major; a large crowd followed them, and was most disorderly; the band was not playing.

To Mr. Porter—The noise was calculated to create terror and annoyance.

To Mr. Fitzgerald—None of the inhabitants complained to me of the disturbance.

To Mr. Finnamore—Some of the congregation did. The defendant held the drum-major's staff in his hand, and waved it backwards and forwards.

Mr. Porter said that the very fact of a band of this kind passing in a public thoroughfare, and creating a storm which they were unable to say was a nuisance.

The defendant here stated that a band which came up with them had been the cause of the whole disturbance.

Police constable Robinson said that he had seen the defendant upon more than one occasion in the same position.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that, if he was not mistaken he had seen Mr. Finnamore himself standing by, and looking on admiringly at these performances.

Mr. Finnamore said he had seen bands passing him by in the street, but always regretted it, as they were invariably accompanied by an excited crowd.

Mr. Porter said he should hold that the bands went through the streets for the purpose of drawing crowds after them.

Mr. Ennis observed he had heard it urged that the effect of these bands was rather to disperse than to collect assemblies (a laugh).

Mr. Porter remarked that there were two kinds of bands, which he thought should be prevented from playing in the streets, and those were such as played well and such as played badly (a laugh).

Mr. Porter read the 24th chap. sec. 24, 5th Vic., by which it was enacted that all persons blowing trumpets or otherwise creating a disturbance in the public thoroughfare, were guilty of a nuisance, and therefore amenable to law. He would direct the defendant in the present case to find bail for his future good behaviour in the sum of 10*l.* with two sureties of 5*l.* each.

CAPEL-STREET—TUESDAY, JULY 19.

A Reformatory Case.—A small boy named Patrick Doyle. on whom a flagellation and incarceration seem to have wrought but little moral effect, was brought up in custody of Police Constable 39 E, charged with having appropriated and called his own the sum of 1s 6d the property of one Patrick M'Cann, a dealer in hardware, residing at 15 Bow-street. It appeared the inexpressibles of the prosecutor lay loosely on a table in a room to which Master Doyle had access, and he availed himself of the opportunity to explore the pockets, and brought to light the 1s 6d, the robbery of which the proprietor of the inexpressibles attributed to him; he intimated to the bench that his intentions were not dishonest, but his Worship, for some reason or other, did not believe this, and recorded fourteen days against the juvenile, with hard labour, at the termination of which he should go *nolens volens* to Glencree Reformatory, to wash away the spots which at present are supposed to blemish his reputation.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—An individual, who gave his name as William Lenahan, was brought up in custody of detective officer Glynn, 23 G, charged with stealing a coat and pair of socks, the property of one Joseph Nolan. He was also charged with the illegal possession of a pair of buskin boots, which he had tendered in pawn at a pawn office, in Thomas-street.

His case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries into his doings.

INCREASED LABOUR OF SEXTONNESSES.—The other day a visitor was condoling with the old woman who opens the pews for the congregation of Greenwich church on the great amount of work she had to do. "Yes," she replied, "we used to have only to open the doors but now we have to push in the dresses."

LETTERS FOR LOMBARDY, PARMA, AND MODENA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, July 16.—According to a communication just received from the Sardinian Post-office, all the regulations and rates of postage in force in the kingdom of Sardinia have been provisionally extended to Lombardy as well as to the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Letters, newspapers, and other printed papers, addressed to Lombardy, Parma, or Modena, will therefore for the present, be forewarded *via* France, in the mails for Sardinia, and will be subject in all respects to the rates of postage and general regulations applicable to correspondence addressed to Sardinia.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent from Ballybunnion, county Kerry, writes:—Thursday last a deplorable accident, resulting in loss of life, occurred on the strand at Ballybunnion. At 1 o'clock Counsellor J. B. Hewston, who had been staying here for some time, went out to bathe on one of the safest parts of the strand. He had been out a considerable time, and being a good swimmer, ventured out a distance of three or four hundred yards from the shore line. On his retnrn, it was observed that he swam as vigorously as ever, and made way against the outgoing tide until he recovered his footing at a point where the water only reached his arm-pits. He was seen to stand for a few minutes, and then suddenly to fall on his back as if from exhaustion. The waves which were rushing out with great violence, carried him out to sea, and the unfortunate gentleman, in the prime of life, and in the full enjoyment of robust health, was drowned. The strand was watched until night-fall when the returning tide cast his body on the beach. Several medical gentlemen were summoned to the spot, in the vain hope of rendering assistance, by the friends of the unhappy gentleman. The body was at once conveyed to the hotel, and at a Coroner's inquest held in view of it on yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was returned.—*Limerick Examiner.*

BOTANY AND MEDICINE.—Of all the natural history sciences botany is the most advanced and most pursued. From an early period in man's history the attention of the observing had been directed towards the vegetable kingdom, partly from the facilities for the study of plants,—assembled as they are in their various kinds abundantly around us—and partly on account of their virtues real or imaginary. In the olden time the herbalist and the physician were one; in nations as yet unemerged from their infant or barbarous state they are one still. The objects of the study were at first purely utilitarian. Fanciful resemblances to the forms or symptoms of disease furnished the principles of botanical arrangement. But continued inquiry, even when conducted upon false principles, led at length from empiricism to science, and the herbalist ripened into the botanist. A new light broke upon him. Plants were no longer to be regarded as mere depositaries of decoctions and elixirs, but were to be examined for their own sakes. The wonders of their structure were exposed; the variety of their forms compared and classified. Their lives were written. The vital processes continually going on within their bodies were explored; their affinities with each other and with the animal kingdom investigated; and their history became a store, from whence could be drawn at pleasure numberless admirable examples of the perfection of design in creation, and of the benevolence and omniscience of the Creator.—*Professor Edward Forbes.*

RACES AND RELIGIONS.—The whole North American Continent has only thirty-six millions of inhabitants, hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only twenty-three millions; less, then, than Italy. European Russia, with its sixty millions, has as many inhabitants as America, Australia, and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia. China Proper has more inhabitants then America, Australia, and Africa together; and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the New World. The result is, that our planet bears, 1,288 millions of mankind, of which sum total 522 millions belong to the Mongolian, 369 millions to the Cancasian, 200 millions to the Malayan, 196 millions to the Ethiopian, and one million to the American race. Divided according to their confessions, there are 335 million of Christians (Protestants and otherwise), five millions of Jews, 600 millions belong to Asiatic religions, 160 millions to Mahometanism, and 200 millions, of (unclassified)—*Athenæum.*

HOW CASHMERE SHAWLS ARE MADE.—Surprise at the great expense of Cashmere shawls is frequently expressed, but would no longer exist did persons know or reflect upon the labor and money expended in this choice fabrication. The real article is manufactured in the upper part of India from the wool of a rare species of goat raised on the plains of Thibet. To make a pair of large and handsome cashmere shawls requires the labor of some dozen men for six months. The animal has two coats of wool or hair—the inner one short and fine, while the outer one is long and course. The most expensive of these shawls are made from the inner wool. Even this inner down is obliged to be cleansed, and the finest parts taken for the expensive shawls, making them rare indeed, and often only to be purchased by a king's treasures. The rejected part of the inner wool is woven into cheaper shawls, which, thongh actually cashmere, are nevertheless not those expensive ornaments which the kings of Asia wear. It is entirely wrought up by hand, being dyed in the thread. They are then woven in small strips, which are subsequently sewed together so accurately that the seams cannot be found. The pale yellow color of the shawls is imparted by means of the flames of sulphur.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.—Slight physical disorders often seriously affect the mind, and cast a shadow upon all around us. But these admirable Pills quickly put the physical system in order again, and the mind simultaneously benefits by the happy change. This medicine acts like magic, and turns the sick body into a sound one, and makes the sad man gay with almost incredible rapidity. They gently clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, correct depraved humors, give tone to the stomach, and renovate the whole system. They are composed of vegetable extracts without the admixture of a grain of mercury.

BIRTHS.

Dagge—On the 3rd inst., at Oporto, the wife of R. Power Dagge, Esq., of a son.

Dawson—July 17, at Osborne-terrace, Kingstown, the wife of R. Dawson, Esq., Captain and Brevet Major 75th Regiment, of twins, a boy and a girl.

Edwards—July 13, at the Park, Killarney, the wife of Robert Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

Farley—July 15, at Warren Lodge, Baldoyle, the wife of J. Farley, Esq., of a son.

MacDaniell—July 15, at Beech Hill, Grand Canal-street, the wife of Mr. P. M. MacDaniell, of a son.

Mahon—July 17, at Leinster-square, the wife of Arthur L. Mahon, Esq., of a daughter.

Pim—July 17, at Avoca-avenue, Blackrock, the wife of T. Pim, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bradford—On the 16th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton square, London, by the Rev. C. C. Browne, W. Jocelyn Bradford, Esq., M.B., to Isabella daughter of Mr. John Felton Dublin.

Chaytor and Armstrong—July 14, at Holy Cross Church, by the Rev. George Peacock, assisted by the Rev. John Harley, William Chaytor, Esq., of Killarney, to Jane Harriet Susan, eldest daughter of William B. Armstrong, Esq., of Lisnagrough, in the county Tipperary.

Halford and Dillon—July 13, in St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Charles Augustus Drake, only son of Charles Douglas Halford, Esq., of Grosvenor Square, and of West Lodge, Suffolk, to the Hon. Geraldine Frances Dillon, youngest daughter of Viscount Dillon.

Richardson and Molloy—July 5, in Monkstown Church, by the Rev. James Rice, the Rev. Clement Richardson, A.M. to Mary Anne Barcroft, daughter of the late Daniel Molloy, Solicitor, of York Street, in this city.

DEATHS.

Irvine—July 14, at Cookstown, county Tyrone, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine.

O'Connor—July 13, at the residence of her son, the Rev. Peter O'Connor, R.C.C., Croghan, Boyle, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Alderman H. O'Connor, J. P., ex-Mayor of Sligo.

Tallon—July 11, Mary Elizabeth Christiana Tallon, youngest daughter of Stephen J. Tallon, Esq., Usher's-quay.

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Lawrence Knox
Proprietor